CALVERT'S CARBOLIC FLUID, POWDER & SOAPS

are the original and only reliable preparations—proved more effective than all other disinfectants.

MESSRS WARDED

57 GOLD and SILVER MEDALS and DIPLOMAS for superior excellence, after comparative tests.

F. C. CALVERT & Co.,
Manchester,
Purveyors to H. M.'s Home, Indian, and Colonial Governments.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28,962—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, JANUARY 26, 1893.

PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,

CONTAINING

The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats and Dak Companies, Places of Interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.

WITH A MAP OF INDIA.

BOMBAY:

Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Pres

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Saturday. 1893.
B.I. PEKIN	3908	750	E. Street	28th Jan.
† * SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	4th Feb.
B.I. ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. H. Moule	11th "
† PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	18th "
B.I. VICTORIA	6268	1500	A. W. Adamson	25th "
† SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	4th March.
B.I. THAMES	4115	900	W. A. Seaton	11th "
† ASSAM	3060	500	T. F. Creery	18th "
				Tuesday 5 p.m.
Ex.M.PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	21st March.
				Saturday
B.I. SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crewe	25th March.
† SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	1st April.
B. I. ROME	5545	12'0	A. B. Daniell	8th "
† ASSAM	3060	500	T. F. Creery	15th "
				Tuesday 5 P.M.
Ex. M. PESHAWUR	3927	750	J. F. Jephson	18th April.
				Saturday.
B I. CARTHAGE	5013	1000	M. de Horne	22nd April.
† SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	29th "
B L. VICTORIA	6268	1500	A. W. Adamson	6th May.

The Steamers marked Ex. M. are special through Steamers to London calling at Marseilles.

The Steamers marked B L proceed to Brindisi, Malta Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London.

† * This Vessel proceeds to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by this Steamer.

Single and Return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Massgon before 9 a. m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

PASSAGE-TICKETS are issued to London via Japan and Vancouver in conjunction with the Canadian-Pacific S. S. Co. Circular Passages, including the return journey to India via the Suez Canal or *vice versa*, can also be engaged.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia transhipat Colombo.

8th February 8th March 19th April
22nd " 22nd " 3rd May
5th April 17th "

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any Port or Ports.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, January 11, 1893.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Beohtinger	4,070	750	1st Feb. 1893.
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,194	750	1st Mar. 1893.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 360	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 900	Rs. 576

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH-TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other routes.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
ORION	G. Wallusching	2,82	500	22nd Feb. 1893
GISELA	G. Nicolich	4,253	350	9th April "

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 400	Rs. 250	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS AVAILABLE for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 700	Rs. 400

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 12th of each month.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail
MARIA TERESA	R. Deperis	3,073	500	21st Feb.

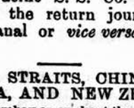
Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. NIOBE to Madras and Calcutta.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c, apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, January 21, 1893.

ANCHOR LINE.



BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about
PERSIA	3,547	R. Hutchison	11th Feb.
HISPANIA	3,380	S. Abrey	25th Feb.
ASIA	3,560	Capt. Jas. Laird	1st April.
ARABIA	3,544	C. H. Hillcoat	15th "
ARMENIA	3,385	W.C. Haynes, Lt.,R. N. R.	27th "
PERSIA	3,547	R. Hutchison	13th May.
HISPANIA	3,380	S. Abrey	3rd June.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.

The Railway Journey from Marseilles to London occupies thirty hours.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and a experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.

All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

For Rates of Passage and further particulars, apply to

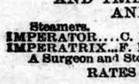
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Graham's Buildings: Bombay, January 23, 1893.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY TO MESSINA, NAPLES, AND GENOA, calling at ALEXANDRIA.



THE well-known Steamers of this Company will sail on:

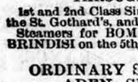
9th Feb., 9th March., 6th April 1893.

For particulars regarding Freights, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BRANCHI,
Acting Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Jan., 16, 1893

THOS. COOK AND SON, BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.



PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.

FAVORABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berth according to individual requirements.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris, and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military Officers to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received and forwarded.

INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued. Insurance of Passengers' Baggage effected.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS OF CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY AND PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY: 13, Rampart Row.
CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE VIA KATHIAWAR COAST.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 868 tons, on the 1st February, at 10 a. m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, and Kurrachee.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF VIA KATHIAWAR COAST.

S. S. "ORIENTAL," 1,496 tons, on the 28th January, 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Bureh. in the foregoing order.

FOR KARACHI DIRECT.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,122 tons, on the 29th January, at 11 a.m., or on arrival of English Mail.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. BHUNDARA, 2,899 tons, on the 26th January, at 2 p. m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 25th January, 1893. Agents.

KING, KING & Co., BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. and O. and all Steamers at the Lowest Rates obtainable, Free of Charges for Commission.

SPECIAL attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. and O.

LISTS of all Steamers Sailing, and full information as to Berths available, furnished at once.

REDUCTIONS obtainable in the case of large Parties or Families travelling together.

PASSENGERS booked through Messrs. KING, KING and Co. are met on arrival at—

Plymouth or London..by Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co.
Liverpool..... " KING, BAILLIE and Co.

And by Special Agents at Marseilles, Genoa, Naples, Brindisi and Trieste.

BAGGAGE Received and Shipped. Packages also forwarded as Cargo at Lowest Rates. Marine and Fire Insurance effected.

LOANS and Overdrafts granted on approved Security

DRAFTS, Cheques, Gold, and Bank Notes purchased and sold at Current Rates.

TELEGRAPHIC Remittances arranged at Current Rates, and Addresses in connection with the same Registered with Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co., FREE OF CHARGE.

RAILWAY TICKETS and HOTEL COUPONS by all Continental and American Routes furnished at Lowest Rates.

CORRESPONDENCE invited, and a Copy of Messrs. Henry S. King and Co.'s "Hand-book for Homeward-bound Passengers" forwarded on application, Free of Charge.

KING, HAMILTON & Co., Calcutta. KING, BAILLIE & Co Liverpool.
R. B. KING, Hyderabad (Deccan).
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

"MacIVER" LINE.

THE following STEAMERS WILL SAIL from BOMBAY as under, unless prevented by unforeseen circumstances:—

	Tons.	Capt.	About
ETOLIA	3139	R. Jones	6th Feb. for Plymouth.
LYCIA	3139	McNay	23rd Feb. "

These Steamers carry a Surgeon and Stewardess, are fitted with Electric Light, and have all Cabins amidships.

For further particulars apply to

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO., BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., Calcutta, BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

London Agents.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

"CELLULAR" SHIRTS FOR

DAY— OUR OWN
DRESS— SUPERIOR
TENNIS— CUT & MAKE.

FROM Rs. 4 Each.

HOAR & CO., BOMBAY. { SHIRT MAKERS.

MRS. MARIE C. BOND,

DIPLOMAED MIDWIFE,
255, ARTHUR ROAD,
(Near the Railway Station)
CHINCHPOOGLY, BOMBAY.

SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT in Gynæcological cases, Uteri diseases, Obstetrics, and all Diseases peculiar to Females.

Has had 19 years' practical experience in most intricate and difficult cases, all of which have been successfully treated.

Having in that branch of my professional duties, to which I have more especially devoted my attention, treated some hundreds of cases with the utmost success both in Obstetrics and Gynæcology in every feature of disease, I am in a position to confidently offer the public my services with a certainty of success in each ailment.

I am aware that I am indebted to numerous patients for their friendly wishes and recommendations to such I take this opportunity of tendering my thanks again, assuring them of my continued devotion to the interests of those who may favor me with their confidence.

☞ Strict privacy observed in all cases, and contracts for cure entered into.

AN ACKNOWLEDGMENT
(By Kind Permission.)

I have much pleasure in giving Mrs. Bond a certificate and can confidently recommend her to any Lady requiring at thoroughly practical and experienced Nurse. She has been with me in conjunction with Dr. . . . . through a very critical illness and thanks to her care and constant attendance I have got safely over it. Indeed, she has been more like a mother to me than a Nurse, and I shall never forget her wherever I may be. The Doctor's opinion coincided exactly with hers in regard to my illness, and I consider her thoroughly qualified to conduct any case without the aid of a medical man, and trust that the Ladies of Bombay will prove her worth as I have done.

SARAH EDMUNDS.

Adelphi Family Hotel, Byculla, Bombay, 15th Sept., 1892.

TO MOFUSSIL AND UP-COUNTRY PATIENTS.

Those who prefer writing, or who are compelled by distance to adopt that course, will do well to furnish in simple style every particular as to their complaint.

Mofussil and Up-country Patients can have consultation and advice gratis by letter. A FEE OF RE 1 ONLY is made to maintain establishment towards this end.

Postal Address—MRS. MARIE C. BOND,
Chinchpoogly,
BOMBAY.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" Daily, Rs. 48 for one year; Rs. 25 for 6 months; Rs. 13 for 3 months; Re. 1 per month in advance. Postage extra.

OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

CRICKET.

BALLS, CRICKET—	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Treacher and Co.'s Double Seam, each	4 0	4 8
Do. Treble Seam ..... each	5 0	5 10
Do. Four Seam, registered..each	5 12	6 8
Eclipse composition..... each	1 12	2 0
Duke's Double Seam, first quality each	4 0	4 8
Do. Treble do. do. each	5 12	6 8
Boys'..... each { from	1 4	1 2
to	2 0	2 4
BATS, All Cane, A quality.....each	10 8	11 12
Do. do. B " .....each	8 8	9 8
Do. do. C " .....each	6 8	7 4
BATS, Boys'.....each { from	1 8	1 11
to	2 12	3 2
Do. Patent Exceller..... each	15 0	17 0
Do. Cobbett's All Cane.....each	11 12	13 0
Do. Frowd's Driver .....each	17 0	19 0
TREACHER'S Boys' Cricket Set, and Bats, with Rules, in a Stout Box ...	10 8	11 12

GOLF.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Balls, Eclipse V. A. 1., 26, 27, 27½ and 28	9 8	10 12
Brassy Spoons		
Cleeks		
Softing or Pitching irons	each 5 0	5 10
Niblicks iron		
Do. Brass		
Play Club or drivers		
Putters	each 4 8	5 0
Spoons, long, short, middle		
Drivers and long Spoons with Carnacs Improvement	6 0	7 0

TENNIS,

BADMINTON,

RACQUETS.

&c., &c., &c.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

☞ TO SMOKERS.

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.'S

HIGH CLASS EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES AND TURKISH TOBACCO.

PURVEYORS IN CAIRO TO THE KHEDIVIAL FAMILY.

"ALWAYS FRESH AND RELIABLE."

CIGARETTES—
KHEDIVIAL, 50 in a tin box, cash Rs. 6-8-0 per 100.
EXTRA FINE, Grand Format, 100 in a tin box, cash Rs. 5 per 100.
RAMSES, 25 in a paper box, and 500 in a tin box, cash Rs. 4 per 100.
FLEUR D'ORIENT, 100 in a tin box, cash Rs. 3-8 per 100.
"NON PLUS ULTRA," 100 in a tin box, cash Rs. 3-0 per 100.
BEST EGYPTIAN, 100 in a paper box and 6 boxes in a tin box, cash Rs. 2-8 per 100.
TOBACCO,—YENEDJE in ½ lb. tins, cash Rs. 6-0 per lb.
TURKISH, in ½lb. tins, cash Rs. 4-8 per lb.
CIGARS,—Havanna, Manilla, India, and Burmah

ENGLISH CUT TOBACCO OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.

SMOKERS' REQUISITES OF ALL KINDS.

N.B.—As a warning against hideous imitations made by some other firm of the Co.'s renowned and well-known Cigarettes, with similar names and labels, the Public at large is requested to look for a fac-simile of their signature on a loose label immediately above Cigarettes inside the box, and in some cases above the box. None are genuine not bearing the same.

PRICE LISTS FOR SHIPPERS AND MERCHANTS ON APPLICATION TO

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,

20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

PILSENER BEER.

KAISER BREWERY.

BECK & CO., BREMEN ("KEY" MARK).

THE LIGHTEST, PUREST, AND MOST WHOLESOME IN THE MARKET.

First Prize, Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition, 1876.
Highest Diploma and Silver Medal, Calcutta, 1883-84.
In Excellent Condition. Fresh Supplies always available.

Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen Quarts. Rs. 31 per case of 8 dozen Pints.

N.B.—Please see that the words "KAISER BREWERY BECK & Co." are on the Labels without which none are from this Celebrated Brewery.

OLDMEYER & HADENFELDT, CALCUTTA,

GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL AND BOMBAY PRESIDENCIES AND UPPER INDIA

GLADE & CO., BOMBAY.

AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

TO BE HAD ALSO AT Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Ld.,

And DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE OOMRIGAR, ABDUL REHMAN STREET.

Up-Country Orders must be accompanied by Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay. Special Terms granted to Clubs and Messes and Discount to the Trade.

"BAHADUR" CIGARS!!!

THE best that Money can buy, or Skill produce. Shipped to all climates from Pole to Pole. Made in seven different Shapes and Sizes, so as to meet all Tastes and Requirements.

TRY, AND YOU WILL ALWAYS BUY

"BAHADUR" CIGARS.

SMOKE, AND YOU WILL ALWAYS ENJOY

BAHADUR REGALIAS	6	inches long, in boxes of		50
BAHADUR PRINCESSES	5	"	"	50
BAHADUR No. 1	4½	"	"	100
BAHADUR " 2	4	"	"	100
BAHADUR " 3	3½	"	"	100
BAHADUR MANILLAS	4	"	"	100
BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS	3	"	"	200

SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS,

McDOWELL AND CO., MADRAS.

☞ *N. B.*—Our Factory adjoins our Office, and is, therefore, under our immediate Personal Supervision.

NERVOUS EXHAUSTION.

PULVERMACHER'S WORLD-FAMED GALVANIC BELTS, for the cure of NERVOUS COMPLAINTS, have received Testimonials from THREE PHYSICIANS TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN and the leading Physicians of Nine London Hospitals, including Forty Members of the Royal College of Physicians of London.

The distressing symptoms of NERVOUS EXHAUSTION, loss of MUSCULAR POWER, RHEUMATISM, SCIATICA, PARALYSIS, EPILEPSY, &c., are speedily removed by means of **Pulvermacher's World-famed Galvanic Belts**, which convey the electric current direct to the affected parts, gradually stimulating and strengthening all the nerves and muscles, and speedily arresting all symptoms of premature waste and decay.

Dr. C. HANDFIELD JONES, F.R.C.P., F.R.S., Physician to St. Mary's Hospital, says: "I am satisfied that Mr. PULVERMACHER is an honest and earnest labourer in the field of science, and I think he deserves to meet with every encouragement from the profession and scientific men."

Sir CHARLES LOCOCK, Bart., M.D., Physician to Her Majesty, says: "PULVERMACHER'S BELTS are very effective in Neuralgia and Rheumatic Affections, and I have prescribed them largely in my practice for other similar maladies, paralysis, &c."

For Full Price List and Particulars, see new Pamphlet, "GALVANISM: NATURE'S CHIEF RESTORER OF IMPAIRED VITAL ENERGY." Post free from

PULVERMACHER'S GALVANIC ESTABLISHMENT, 194, REGENT STREET, LONDON, W.

(ESTABLISHED OVER FORTY YEARS).

APPROVED WATCHES.

CARRYING A GUARANTEE OF TWO YEARS.

THE following WATCHES are recommended and guaranteed accurate and substantial Timekeepers, and have been before the Public for the last quarter of a century. They have all the latest improvements, and notwithstanding their advance in intrinsic worth and the deplorable depreciation of our currency, we have not raised their prices an anna in any case.

NICKEL SILVER—

	Rs.
POPULAR WATCH, in strong Nickel Silver Crystal Face, Dustproof Case, Keyless action	15
ORIGINAL CAMPAIGN WATCH, Second Quality.—A perfect Watch in Nickel Silver Crystal Face, Dustproof Case, Keyless action, strong movement	25
ORIGINAL CAMPAIGN WATCH, First Quality, in Nickel Silver Crystal Face Case, Keyless action, all parts jewelled, including the Lever, which has jewelled Facets, bold and clear Dial, so that the time can be seen in a faint light	35
RAILWAY WATCH.—The works are precisely similar to the Campaign Watch, but the Nickel Silver Casing is stouter and heavier	35
RAILWAY WATCH.—Nickel Silver, a larger size than the preceding one, and with a larger stouter Case, bold Dials, strong Lever movement	45

SILVER—

	Rs.
CRYSTAL FACE KEYLESS CAMPAIGN WATCH, in plain or engine-turned Cases. The Plain Cases admit of a large Crest or Monogram being engraved	50
Do. do. do. do. in Hunting Case	55
Do. do. do. do. in Half-Hunting Case	60
PRESENTATION WATCH, a very highly finished Watch, two lines larger than the Campaign, Keyless action and Lever movement, highest quality. The Case admits of a fine Monogram or Crest being engraved and the inner dome a suitable inscription	85
ENGLISH WATCHES, in strong, plain, engraved, and engine-turned Cases, with key-winding actions, the movements capped and jewelled and having a Gold or Compensation Balance	Rs. 75 and 95

For Gold Watches, other Silver and Nickel Silver Watches, and Ladies' Gold Watches, apply to

MARCKS AND CO., LD.,

WATCH, CLOCK, AND CHRONOMETER MAKERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

I have been APPOINTED SOLE AGENT in India for

MELACHRINO'S CELEBRATED EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES,

And I am now importing their FINEST BRANDS by EVERY Mail at the following rates:—

Per Tin Box of 100 Cigarettes.

NON PLUS ULTRA.	Rs. a.	FIRST QUALITY.	Rs. a.
No. 2 Medium Extra Fine	5 0	No. 7 Small, for Ladies	3 8
" 1 Large " "	5 12	" 5 Medium	4 0
		" 4 Large	4 12
		" 6 Largest	5 8

D. MACROPOLO,

SOLE AGENT.

BOMBAY & CALCUTTA.

THREE IMPORTANT ADVANTAGES OFFERED BY THE

UNIVERSAL LIFE OFFICE.

SECURITY.—The Universal has a larger proportion of Funds to the Assurances in force than any other Life Office doing business in India.

LIBERALITY.—It declares larger Cash Bonuses than any other Company.

The Bonuses are paid annually, and can be taken in reduction of Premium, or added to the Sum Assured.

ECONOMY.—Policy-holders receive the full value of every Premium paid, the interest on the Society's Investments being sufficient to pay all expenses, including Dividend to Shareholders nearly twice over.

Risks accepted on First-Class Native Lives.

Claims settled immediately on Proof of Death.

Please apply to

Messrs. KING, KING & CO.,
Agents and Secretaries,
Bombay.

WATCH AND CHRONOMETER REPAIRS.

OUR REPAIR DEPARTMENT is in the hands of Specially Trained and Experienced European Watchmakers, a fact which has gained for the Company a world-wide reputation. Our Prices are uniform and the Lowest compatible with best workmanship. We defy competition.

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W. H. WILSON, Colonel,
Commissioner of Police.
Police Commissioner's Office: Bombay, 25th January, 1893.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.
VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.
Petition for Letters of Administration (with the last Will and Testament annexed) of the property and credits of HAJEE ISMAIL HAJEE NOOR MAHOMED, late of Bombay Cutchee Memon Mahomedan, deceased.
ABDUL LATIF HAJI SEEDICK, Grandson of the deceased ..... Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased, are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration (with Will annexed)
Witness, Sir CHARLES SARGENT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 19th Day of January, in the Year of Our Lord, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-three, and in the Fifty-sixth Year of Our Reign.
L. N. BANAJI,
Acting Registrar.
The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.
W. LANE.
The 19th Day of January, 1893.
Messrs. EDGELOW and GULABCHAND,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

IN THE CHIEF COURT OF THE PUNJAB.
ORIGINAL MATRIMONIAL SIDE.
CASE No. 1 OF 1892.

Captain CHARLES FRANCIS HARTSHAW BEARDMORE, Pay Master, 2nd Battalion Middlesex Regiment, now stationed at Quetta Cantonment ..... Petitioner.
vs.
ANNIE PALMER BEARDMORE, wife of Petitioner ..... Respondent.
Colonel WILLIAM CHARLES HOOD, Retired List, Her Majesty's Army, and late Commanding the 2nd Queen's ..... Co-Respondent.
CLAIM FOR DISSOLUTION OF MARRIAGE.
To—Mrs. ANNIE PALMER BEARDMORE, Respondent.

WHEREAS CHARLES FRANCIS HARTSHORN BEARDMORE, the Petitioner above named, has instituted a Suit in this Court against you for DISSOLUTION of the MARRIAGE subsisting between yourself and himself, under the Indian Divorce Act IV of 1869; and whereas the said Suit has been admitted to a hearing by this Court. Notice is hereby given to you that the 23rd day of May, 1893, has been fixed for hearing; you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, either personally or by a duly authorized Pleader of this Court, the said Suit will be heard and determined in your absence.
Given under my hand and the Seal of the Court this 18th Day of January 1893 at Lahore.
By Order,
The Seal of the Chief Court at Punjab.
F. L. BAILEY,
Deputy Registrar.

IN THE CHIEF COURT OF THE PUNJAB.
ORIGINAL MATRIMONIAL SIDE.
CASE No. 4 OF 1892.

Captain CHARLES FRANCIS HARTSHAW BEARDMORE, Pay Master, 2nd Battalion Middlesex Regiment, now stationed at Quetta Cantonment ..... Petitioner.
vs.
ANNIE PALMER BEARDMORE, wife of Petitioner ..... Respondent.
Colonel WILLIAM CHARLES HOOD, Retired List, Her Majesty's Army, and late Commanding the 2nd Queen's ..... Co-Respondent.
CLAIM FOR DISSOLUTION OF MARRIAGE.
To—Colonel WILLIAM CHARLES HOOD, Retired List, Her Majesty's Army, lately Commanding the 2nd Queen's ..... Co-Respondent

WHEREAS CHARLES FRANCIS HARTSHORN BEARDMORE, the Petitioner above named, has filed a Suit in this Court for DISSOLUTION of the MARRIAGE subsisting between himself and the Respondent above named, under the Indian Divorce Act IV, of 1869, and whereas you have been joined in the said suit as Co-respondent; and whereas the said Suit has been admitted to a hearing by this Court. Notice is hereby given to you that the 23rd day of May, 1893, has been fixed for hearing. You are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned either personally or by a duly authorized Pleader of this Court the Suit will be heard and determined in your absence.
Given under my hand and the Seal of the Court this 18th day of January, 1893, at Lahore.
By Order,
The Seal of the Chief Court at Punjab.
F. L. BAILEY,
Deputy Registrar.

IN THE COURT FOR THE RELIEF OF INSOLVENT DEBTORS, BOMBAY.

In the Matter of GOVERDHUN PITAMBER, an adjudged Insolvent.

WHEREAS the Joint Petition of SIR EDWARD BATES and COMPANY, the Petitioning Creditors of the abovenamed Insolvent, verified by the declaration of SYDNEY EGGERS BATES was filed in this Honourable Court on the Twenty-fourth Day of January Instant, and whereas the Goverdhun Pitamber has been this day duly adjudged to have committed an act of Insolvency under the Provisions of Section Nine of the Act Eleven and Twelve, Victoria, Chapter Twenty-one. It is ordered that all the real and personal estate and effects of the said Insolvent be vested in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court. And it is further ordered that the said Insolvent do within thirty days from the date hereof file a Schedule in this Honourable Court in the form in Schedule C. to the said Act annexed, containing the statement of his debts, estate and effects. Dated this Twenty-fifth day of January One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-three.
C. W. L. JACKSON,
Clerk of the Court.
Court House: Clerk of the Court's Office, Fort, Bombay, this 26th Day of January 1893.

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AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	IHIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO.
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	TIENTSIN.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. on Daily Balances, if not under Rs 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.
Money taken on Deposit for fixed Periods on terms to be learnt on application.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.
J. C. NICHOLSON,
Acting Agent.
40, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 31, Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.

NOTICES.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.
THE DAYS FIXED for the CLUB REGATTA are the 21th and 28th January 1893. Detailed Programme may be had on application at the Club Office.
T. W. C. LEATHEM,
Honorary Secretary.

NOTICE.
WE have this day been APPOINTED SPECIAL AGENTS for the SUN LIFE ASSURANCE Co. of CANADA, and are prepared to entertain Applications from INTENDING ASSURERS.
W. CROWDER & Co.,
21st January 1893. 5 and 7, Hummum Street, Bombay.

MESSRS. W. CROWDER and COMPANY and Mr. KRISHNARAVA RAMCHANDRA have been APPOINTED SPECIAL AGENTS for BOMBAY of the SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY of CANADA.
ALF. H. ELLIS,
Inspector of Agencies.
Bombay, 3rd Jan. 1893.

REWARD OF Rs. 150.

LOST.—A Demand Promissory Note in the Marwaree Language and Character, bearing date 7th April 1888, executed by the Undersigned, bearing line across it, showing that the same has been cancelled, with an Endorsement at the back, signed by BHOOTA CUMMA, showing satisfaction of the debt; also the original translation of the same in the High Court. Any person finding the documents and restoring them to the Undersigned will be paid a reward of Rs. 150.
RAMCHANDRA WITHOBA.,
No. 85, Cowasji Patel Tank Road.
Bombay, 19th January, 1893.

NOTICE.
EIGHT CURRENCY NOTES of the BOMBAY CIRCLE of Rs. 1,000 each and numbered—

W-3—16321	W-3—59390
65900	72710
64753	28633
70293	60776

have been STOLEN TO-DAY. Any person giving information which will lead to the RECOVERY of the above Notes or any of them will be REWARDED.
The Public are warned against dealing with any of the above Notes.
Any information will be thankfully received by Undersigned as Solicitors for the Parties interested.—Dated this 18th Day of January, 1893.
PAYNE, GILBERT, & SAYANI,
Solicitors, High Court.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
BENGAL COAL.
THE Acting Agent is prepared to receive at his Office, Victoria Terminus, up to 1 P.M., (Gun-fire), on FRIDAY, the 27th instant, Tenders for the supply up to 500 Tons of BENGAL COAL, either Burrakur, Sestarampore, or Kurhurballee, delivered by Ship in Bombay Harbour, during the month of February.
The Acting Agent reserves the right to accept the whole or any portion of a tender, but does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.
ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office: Par. I, 23rd January, 1893.

MADRAS ELECTRIC TRAMWAY COMPANY, LD.
CAPITAL £100,000, or Rs. 15,00,000, in shares of £1 and Rs. 15, respectively. Payable on Application Rs. 2; on Allotment Rs. 2.
DIRECTORS:—
WM. DIGBY, Esq., C.I.E., formerly of Madras, Messrs. Wm. Hutchinson & Co., Northumberland Avenue, London, S. W., Chairman.
M. M. BHOVNUGGREE, Esq., C.I.E.
WM. A. GIBSON, Esq., President of the American Elevator Co., 4, Queen Victoria St., London, E. C.
ALFRED J. LUSTY, Esq., 70, Gracechurch St., London.
SIDNEY A. CHALK, Esq., Messrs. Wm. Hutchinson & Co., London and Madras, Managing Director.
THIS is a very Sound and Profitable Investment for Capitalists as well as other persons. Each Share, being of Rs. 15, enables even persons of limited means to subscribe easily the same. The well-known names of Directors and Chairman show the stability of the concern and guarantee the investment as first rate. The Directors themselves are large subscribers for Shares.
Seven Thousand Shares are only available.
Apply for Prospectus and Particulars to
MESSRS. DATTATRIA BALCRISHNA AND Co,
9, Marine Street, opposite Crawford & Co., Auctioneers, near Bombay Bank.
Agents to the M. E. T. Co., Ld.

TO CONTRACTORS.
I.—SEALED TENDERS in Duplicate will be received by the Ordnance Officer-in-Charge, Madras Arsenal, up to 9th February, 1893, for the supply of the Stores as detailed in the "Fort Saint George Gazette," dated 17th January, 1893, Part II, Pages 71, 72 and 73, and other stores (more or less) to the Madras Arsenal, up to the 28th February 1894. The term "more" includes the supply of stores if required up to 25 per cent. in excess of the original tender.
II.—Printed forms of "Lists of Schedules" of the stores (more or less) for the supply of which tenders are invited, and the form of contract deed which, in the event of a tender being accepted, must be signed and sealed by the contractors, are obtainable at this office daily (Sundays and holidays excepted.)
III.—Tenders will only be received on these Printed Forms which are procurable on application at this office on payment of Rs. 2.
IV.—These Lists or Schedules should be in duplicate and in English, and should specify in words as well as in figures the rate at which each description of article named in them will be delivered, and should be accompanied by a statement, that the tenderers have inspected the authorised patterns of each article they tender for. Fractional parts of rates will not be accepted.
V.—Tenders should be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 5 per cent. in Bank Receipt as earnest money, which deposit will be returned on execution of the contract deed or rejection of the tenders.
VI.—Tenders not complying with conditions will be rejected.
VII.—The lowest tender will not of necessity be accepted and no reason will be given for rejecting any tender.
VIII.—The approval or rejection of tenders rests with the Inspector-General of Ordnance, who reserves to himself the right of rejecting any tender without explanation, or any items in a tender, the rates of which are not approved.
IX.—Tenders will be opened at this office at 12 o'clock on the 10th February 1894.
X.—In the event of the party whose tender is accepted failing to take it up, his earnest-money will be forfeited.
XI.—On failure of the contract, it shall be competent for the Inspector-General of Ordnance to confiscate the whole or any part of the security deposit to Government at his own discretion.
XII.—Parties tendering are particularly requested to give their address in full.
XIII.—The rates are required for the articles delivered at Madras.
A. L. M. TURNER, Capt., R.A.,
Ordnance Officer-in-Charge.
Madras Arsenal, 20th January, 1893.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.
THE PROPERTY OF H. E. LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR GEORGE GREAVES.
THE STEAM LAUNCH JULIA, built of Galvanised Steel at H. M's. Dockyard, Kidderpore; good Sea Boat; well fitted up; Awnings, &c., complete; Length 45 ft: Beam 7 ft. 6 inches; Depth 5 ft. Engines 25 H.-P. Nominal. Speed 8½ knots. Price Rs. 7,000. Offers considered. Immediate delivery. For card to view and any further particulars apply to
GRINDLAY, GROOM and Co., Bombay.

NOTICE.
VALUABLE PLOTS of LAND FOR SALE, on Warden Road, facing the Sea, at some distance from the Mahalaxmee Battery. Apply to
S. & M. N. CHANDABHOY, M.S.A.,
Architects, &c.
Victoria Buildings, Fort.

CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.'s BAZAR.
FOR SALE.
ENGLISH-BUILT Light and Stylish New and Second-hand Carriages, by well-known Makers, of every description, such as Canoe-shaped Landous, with Patent Hoods, Cee and Under-Spring Victorias, Elliptic Spring Victorias, Half Cee Spring Victorias, Office Broughams, Dog-Carts, and a Cabriolette, Sets of Four-in-Hand and Double Harnesses, Whips, and Gram and Grass Machines.
Also the Property of Hon'ble Sir RAYMOND WEST, gone Home.
A Second-hand English-built Barouche, in very good order, by Windover. Price Rs. 800. And a Second-hand Circular Fronted Brougham, Price Rs. 300.
Apply to
CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hard ware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting Powder, Fuses, Red Lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig Lead, all sorts of Paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well-known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.
FOR SALE.
SNOW FLAKE KEROSINE OIL 150°, arrived.
A fresh consignment, ex-Paul Revere,
Orders for large as I small quantities will be attended to.
ગુલામ શેખમામદની કું.
i. e., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co,
Agents for Messrs Curtis's and Harvey's Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

PERRIER JOUET & CO.'S
"B." BRAND
CHAMPAGNE,
in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.
LYON & CO.,
Sole Agents, Bombay.

CROFT, MODY & CO.

FRESH CONSIGNMENTS TO HAND.
GONZALES BYASS & Co.'s
GENUINE RICH SHERRY.
Per Dozen Quarts .....Rs. 36
GUICHARD-POTHERET & FILS'
GENUINE BURGUNDY, BEAUNE.
Per Dozen Quarts .....Rs. 30
Per Dozen Pints .....Rs. 16
BARKHAUSEN & CIE.'S
GENUINE CLARET, ST. ESTEPHE.
Per Dozen Quarts .....Rs. 22
Per Dozen Pints .....Rs. 12
Special Reduced Rates given to Clubs, Messes, and other Large Buyers.
APPLY TO
CROFT, MODY & Co.,
BANK STREET (opposite the Bombay Bank),
OR
MESSRS. DENISON & Co.,
RETAIL AGENTS,
33, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL OLD SCOTCH WHISKIES.
From PATTISON ELDER & Co., Leith.
THE "GORDON" BRAND.
One Star.....Rs. 32 per doz.
Two ,, Liqueur ..... ,, 34 ,,
Three ,, do. ..... ,, 36 ,,
Five ,, do. ..... ,, 40 ,,
Five ,, Special do. ..... ,, 42 ,,
OLD "GLENFARCLAS-GLENLIVET."
One Star.....Rs. 28 per doz.
Three ,, ... ,, 30 ,,
Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and Large Buyers.
R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., Sole Agents,
11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SWIFT AND FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
ESTATE AND FINANCIAL AGENTS.
RENTS AND DEBTS COLLECTED.
ROPERTIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

URGENTLY NEEDED.
BY THE SISTERS OF THE CHURCH.
CHURCH EXTENSION ASSOCIATION,
VEPERY SQUARE, MADRAS.
CAST OFF CLOTHING and GIFTS of every description. Expenses of transit will be defrayed by the Society if desired. Also Donations towards the Establishment of a Permanent Home.

ACCIDENTS OF

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	500	Rs. 25	1,062½
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	9 pr. ct.	1,040
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	9 pr. ct.	940
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	110
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£20
Char. Mercantile	30,030	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	150
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	30,000	$125	all	£1	£1
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	197
New Oriental Bank	50,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	Nil
Silver Shares	...	...	...	...	...

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Last Dividend.	
Alcock Ashdown	{ 1,000 / 75	200 / 50	200 / 150	10 / 7½	270 / 195
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	40
Bidham Pile	5,000	100	100	10	94
Bupty Brothers	6,62	200	185	18	42
Barar Oil Mills Co., Limited.	1,250	100	all	Nil.	100 nom
Bombay Fire Insurance	600	2,500	1,000	75	1,100
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	270	4,075 xd
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	67½	1090
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	ex div 2	82
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	3 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mills	1,000	500	500	Rs. 25	985
Deccan Iron Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr. ct.	15
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	5 pr. ct.	385
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 14	142
Goyer & Co., Ld.	500	100	70	...	70 nom
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	15½
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	165
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	div 23½	304
Kurrachee Landing	600	500	300	30	190
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	3
Marden & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	Rs. 10	87
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	35
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct	180
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	15
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	6 pr. ct.	75
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	447½
Prince of Wales Firein.	250	8 000	1,000	N dvd.	2,350
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	...	93
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	9	61
Southwell and Austin, Ld.	Ord. 1,000	100	100	5 pr. ct.	20
Do.	Prf. 1,000	100	100	10 pr. ct.	100
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	all	60	375
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	10	65
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	25	60	192

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly.	Rs. 1
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,201
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all		450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	000'1	1,100	18 pr. ct.	205 x
Apollo	750	0)0'5	2,200	90	309
Bellary	167	001'1	1,000	Nil. 40	122
Bhowruggur City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	500		250	550	32½ pr. ct 250
Bombay Cotton	1,000		125	Rs. 10	117½
Broach's Gaswapore Press Co. Ld.	500		200	200	150
Broach City Press Co., Ld.	600		200	all	16 220
Colaba	1,000		1,880	200	290 w.d
East India	350		1,000	1,000	45 dvd 1,395
English Press and Manfg.	400		250	...	130 133
Fort	515		2,500	2,500	Rs. 35 875
Fenoh	300		500	all	100 483
Harrop and Sabapathy	450		500	500	50 475 x
Hingoll Press Co., Ld.	750		400	all	50 435
Khanderao	240		4.0	450	60 15
Mahadpura Cotton Co. and P. Co., Ld.	300		500	500	63 521 85
Mercantile	1,000		125	7½ pr. ct.	97½
Mofussil Co	3,125		400	400	Rs. 40 435
Munmar M	1,000		250	all	Rs. 32½ 250
New Berar	1,200		500	500	Rs. 55 570
New Indian	4,000		125	Rs. 1	116½
Prince of Wales	100		500	50	Rs25 xd 370
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500		200	75	20 48
Sassoon	300		500	500	20 50
Sind and Punjab Co	100		1,000	90	25 1,375 x
Sind	400		2,000	750	35 500 w.d
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200		250	250	35 210
Surat Cloth Press Co., Ld.	375		200	all	75 237½
Volkart	...		1,000	100	Rs. 100 900

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad	800	1,500	1,000	90	1,400
Alliance	1,500	500	all	Rs. 20	470
Anglo-Indian	1,345	100	100	5	85
Bellary S & W Co, Ld. (Bellary)	871		all	9 per ct.	500
Bombay Union	900		1,000	1,000	25 640
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	600		500	500	20 390
Bombay National Manfg Co., Ld.	500		1,000	1,000	... 325 nom.
Britannia Mills	1,000		1,000	1,000	20 480
Central India	1,000		500	500	40 1,080
China Mills Co Ld.	800		2,000	1,000	Nil 575
City of Bombay Mills	600		1,000	1,000	Rs. 50 1,030
Connaught Mills	600		500	500	10 pr. ct 725 w.d.
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000		700		12½ 630
Coorla Mills	800		1,000	1,	Rs. 30 427½
Coral Mills Co. Ld.	5,000		100	100	50 457½
David Mill	1,400		500	500	Rs. 20 425
Dhun Mills	1,000		1,000	1,000	50 750
Empress	2,100		500	500	10 pr. ct. 625 w.d.
Framjee Petit	1,250		1,000	1,000	Rs. 20 480
Gordon Mills	2,000		1,000	1,000	Nil 145
Hindustan	875		1,000	1,000	Rs. 50 655
Hingunghat Mill	700		500	500	40 660
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500		500	500	Rs. 50 675 w.d.
Hyderabad	700		1,000	1,000	... 25
Imperial Cotton	900		500	500	370
Indian Manfg	900		1,000	1,000	Rs. 1,000
James Greave	1,100		500	500	30 pr. ct. 625 w.d.
Jaffer Alli	600		500	500	Nil 390
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800		250	250	12½ 215
Jewraz Baloo	1,000		1,000	1,000	40 845
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	600		1,000	1,000	Rs. 20 500 xd
Khandelsh	750		1,000	1,000	30 665
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400		250	250	Nil 740
Khatao Makunjee	1,000		1,000	1,000	Rs. 20 516
Leopold	3,500		100	100	15 pr. ct. 181
Lord Reay Mfg	445		1,000	1,000	35 715
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000		1,000	1,000	50 970
Madras United	250		1,000	1,000	500 2,350
Mahaluxmee	600		1,000	1,000	Nil 470
Mahaboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,400		500	500	15 pr. ct. 4,757
Manockjee Petit	4,000		1,000	1,000	Rs. 70 1,475
Mazagon	5,000		0	250	6 135
Merarji Goculdas	1,050		1,000	1,000	70 1,350 xd.
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	4,50		108	100	7 pr. ct. 105
Madura Mills	7,77		100	100	Nil. pa 150
National	5,00		1,000	1,000	Nil. 150
New Great Western	1,400		1,000	1,000	Rs. 20 525
Oriental	5,725		625	625	Rs. 15 450
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743		1,000	1,000	Rs. 50 1,200
Queen Mills	800		1,000	1,000	Rs. 30 640
Ripon Mills	600		1,000	1,000	Rs. 60 1,075
Sassoon	11,500		1,000	1,000	5 1,455
Sholapore Mills	500		1,000	1,000	0 1,275
Soonderdas	750		2,000	1,000	yr. rs. 60 640
Southern India	1,000		500	500	Nil 170
Southern Mahratta	1,212		250	250	12½ 300
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,200		250	250	12½ 220
Star of India	1,000		1,000	1,000	20 400
Swadeshi Mills	3,000		500	500	Rs. 15 455
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	900		1,000	1,000	50 830
Venkateshnarain Lukmidas Spinning Co. Ld.	900		500	900	15 500
Victoria Mills	550		1,000	1,000	25 275
Western India	1,200		1,000	1,000	Rs. 30 675
Wadia Mills	1,000		1,000	1,000	... 740
Union Mills, Ld.	900		1,000	1,000	... 810

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs.	25-15	
China Leaf	"	25-13	Nominal.
Pekin, Bar Gold old	"	25-8	"
Do. do. new	"	25-3	"
Australia do.	"	25-12	
Bombay do.	"	25-12	
English Sovereigns	"	16-6	
Do. Dracos	"	16-5	
Bar Silver 12 Betterness	"	103-8	
Do. 17½ do.	"	106-11	
Carolas Dollars	"	230	Nominal.
Flexican do.	"	221	
Trade Dollars	"	215	

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Royal Yacht Club Regatta.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Sassoon Mechanics' Institute, Prof. Macmillan's Lecture, 5-30 p.m.
Gaiety Theatre, Willard Opera Company, 9 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Arab (s), from Tyne; and R. Rubattino (s), Genoa.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Karagola (s), and Pachumba (s), for Karachi; Loodiana (s), Calcutta, &c.; and Sheikh (s), Marseilles, &c.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. R. Rubattino entered the dock yesterday.

DANCE AT THE YACHT CLUB.—There will be a dance at the Yacht Club, on Monday, the 30th January, 1893.

A NEW CALENDAR.—We have received from Messrs. Turner, Morrison and Co., a pretty wall calendar for the current year, prepared by the firm of Messrs. J. and R. Tennants. It has undoubtedly the merit of being useful as well as elegant.

LECTURES.—Pandit Bhavanishunker, from Madras, lectures daily, at 6-15 p.m., from and after Thursday, the 26th inst., at the Theosophical Society's Hall, in Church Gate St., Fort. The public are cordially invited to attend. Subject: Raj Vidya or Occultism as understood by the ancient Aryans, and the means of its attainments.

A WOMAN BURNT.—On Tuesday night, Nasiban, a Mahomedan woman, keeping a *pan-supari* shop, at Falkland Road, near the Bombay Theatre, and her paramour got drunk and then quarrelled with each other. From words they came to blows, and in the struggle the woman fell on an open kerosine lighted lamp, which set fire to her clothes. A European soldier, who happened to be passing by the shop at the time, went to her assistance and extinguished the flames, by tearing off her clothes. Nasiban was seriously burnt, and taken by the police to the J. J. Hospital, where her burns were dressed.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles will perform the following programme at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, at 6, this evening.

March.....The Volunteers...Metra.
Andante from the G Major Synphonie.....F Haydn.
Valse.....Autograph.....Strauss.
Entre Nous.....Solompico.....O. Stella.
Reminiscences of R. Wagner's Tannhauser Fantasia.....Hamm.
Galop.....From House to House.....Faust.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

REPORTED BURGLARIES.—Jafferjee Moosajee, a Bora, living on the second floor of a house, at Mewa Gully, has made a report to the police, that on Tuesday afternoon, he and his family left the house, locking the doors of the room behind them. When he returned home at night, he found that his house had been broken into and gold and silver ornaments, valued at Rs. 1,575, stolen from a cupboard, which had been also forced open.—Isoofally Keekabhoy, living on the same floor of the house, but in a different room, has also reported to the police that during his absence from home, on Tuesday night, his room was broken into, and jewellery and cash of the collective value of Rs. 585, stolen from a box, which was apparently opened with a duplicate key.

BOMBAY ANTI-VIVISECTION SOCIETY.—A meeting of the members of the Anti-Vivisection Society was held in the hall of the Jain Association of India, last Sunday, under the presidency of Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna when Dr. Jamnadas Premchand drew the attention of the president as well as the members present to the letter on hydrophobia. Dr. Pranjivan J. Mehta, M. D., Surgeon, in an address urged that the method of injecting the virus of rabid animals in the case of hydrophobia has not only failed to do any good to patients, but has done a great deal of positive harm. He recommended the Buisson's bath as the most simple and natural treatment. At last the president in his long remarks approved of the discussion and the intelligence of the letter abovementioned, and showed some easy methods of working in this direction. A vote of thanks to the president terminated the proceedings.

THEFT OF GOLD AND SILVER ORNAMENTS.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, Mr. W. Webb disposed of the case, in which Ettu Dharmsey, a Hindu goldsmith, was charged with the theft of gold and silver ornaments of the collective value of Rs. 1,669, belonging to Kamlabai. In October last, the complainant gave some ornaments to the accused to clean and repair them. She took those ornaments out from a brass-box, which was placed in a safe, kept in her house at Mandvi. The accused was then present, and the complainant, having given some of the ornaments to the accused for repair, put the brass-box back into the safe, and after she locked the safe, put the key in an open wooden-box. This was done in the presence of the accused. Some time after this, on the 12th November, 1892, the complainant had occasion to open the safe. She did not find the key. The accused, who was then present said he could get a key made for her, or that he could open the safe by means of some instrument. The accused then sent the complainant's servant out to fetch a file, and also got rid of the complainant by sending her out of the house on some pretext. When the complainant returned she found the accused was not there. On the 27th November when the complainant got the safe opened by a locksmith, she found the ornaments were missing. The accused was suspected, and a warrant was obtained against him. He was arrested by the police and most of the ornaments were recovered from him. The charge being proved his Worship convicted the accused, and sentenced him to twelve months' rigorous imprisonment.

DESTROYING EYE-SIGHT BY MEANS OF SULPHURIC ACID.—Before Khan Bhadur Pheroze Hoshung Dastoor yesterday, Inspector Nelmas charged Ramchandra Mullappa, alias Ram Bhow, with causing grevious hurt to Succaram Malloo, by means of a quantity of sulphuric acid, on the 14th ult. Changuna, woman, formerly in the keeping of the complainant, but now residing with accused No. 1 was charged with aiding and abetting in the commission of the offence, with which Ram Bhow stood charged. Mr. S. G. Velinker, pleader, appeared for the accused. It appears from the evidence that the complainant had some intimacy with accused No. 2, while at Kolhapore. When they came down to Bombay their intimacy continued, and though Changuna lived with No. 1, yet she continued to pay visits to the complainant, for which purpose a room was hired. On the 14th December, 1892, while the complainant was in his way to go to the room to pay a visit to Changuna, he met both the accused on the road. Accused Ram Bhow had a glassful of sulphuric acid in his hand, and it was thrown on the face of the complainant. This caused a burning sensation to the complainant, who cried out for assistance and poured cold water on the face. He was taken to the J. J. Hospital, where he is still detained as an indoor patient. Dr. J. Gallaghar, House Surgeon, J. J. Hospital, stated that the complainant's right eye was put out. It had had completely and permanently lost vision, but the left eye was uninjured. Besides losing his right eye, the complainant had received several other injuries and burns on the chest, the right side, and the right ear. The complainant's evidence being recorded, the case was adjourned.

THERE was a large company present at Osborne House on the evening of January 2 to witness the "Tableaux Vivants" given in the new Indian Room at the conclusion of the Queen's dinner party. Those who took part in the tableaux were the Duke and Duchess of Connaught and their children Princess Louise and the Marquis of Lorne, Prince and Princess Henry of Battenberg, Lieut.-Colonel A. Collins (Equerry to the Princess Louise), and several members of the Royal Household. The musical part of the performance was entrusted to Mr. George Miller, of the Royal Marine Light Infantry.

ACCORDING to a writer in the *St. James's Gazette*, a pleasant little incident that occurred a day or two back on the ice at the Cercle des Patineurs has done much to endear a certain foreign gentleman to the emotional Parisians. A little girl right in the middle of the frozen lake was scraping and pushing her way with great difficulty along the ice. At length she burst into tears. A tall gentleman in a soft felt hat stopped her, and saying, "Mais, c'est tres dangereux," knelt down, made good a broken skate strap, and sent the little maiden on her way rejoicing, after she had said, "Merci beaucoup, Monsieur." Monsieur was no other than Lord Dufferin who, with Lady Dufferin, the Ladies Hermione and Victoria Blackwood and Lord Ava, were skating daily at the popular Cercle, which had become the rendezvous of fashionable Paris. The club committees manage on these occasions to cater for the comfort of the lookers-on with great success. Large braziers burn on all sides, hot-water cans and cosy-winged chairs can be had for the asking; while tea, coffee, and hot milk are obtainable nearly all day.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

At a sitting of the Insolvency Court, yesterday, the following matters were heard before the Hon. Mr. Justice Starling:—

RE GORDHANDAS PITAMBER.

Mr. Lang, for an opposing creditor, moved that the debtor be adjudicated an insolvent on the ground that he had left the jurisdiction of the Court in order to defeat and delay his creditors. The application was granted.

RE PALLONJEE SORABJEE, CONFECTIONER.

Mr. Russell, instructed by Messrs. Brown and Moir, for an opposing creditor, J. F. Riberro, moved for a week's adjournament of the hearing of the rule nisi, calling upon the insolvent to show cause why he should not make up his books of account and deposit all books in the office of the Official Assignee. The insolvent had filed an affidavit, to which his client had no time to reply.

Mr. Manker opposed the application on the ground that no new matter had been introduced in the affidavit.

His lordship postponed the hearing for a week.

RE HAJEE ABDOOLA ISMAIL KHATIB.

Mr. Vicaji, instructed by Messrs. Janardhun and Ardasir, for a creditor, moved for a postponement of the hearing of the matter till the disposal of a suit filed by the insolvent.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, opposed the application on the ground that this was a third postponement.

His lordship postponed the matter for two months, remarking that the Official Assignee was not in fault for the case not being on the board during the time.

RE TAKARSEE TRIKAMDAS.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, moved for leave to file a fresh petition on the ground that it was dismissed for want of prosecution. The application was granted.

RE SUPANDIAR KAIKHOSHROO ERANI.

Mr. Vicajee, for an opposing creditor, moved for a fortnight's postponement of the hearing of the matter.

Mr. Manker opposed the application on the ground that the case was put down on the opposed list.

His lordship made no order in the matter, remarking that already twenty-six cases were put down on the list of opposed cases.

RE GOVINDJEE VALABDASS.

Mr. Manker appeared to argue against a rule nisi taken out by Ranchoddass Harridass, an opposing creditor, calling upon the insolvent to show cause why his name should not be inserted in the schedule.

Mr. Ardeshir Kapadia, for the opposing creditor, appeared in support of the due.

After hearing the arguments of counsels, his lordship discharged the rule, but allowed the opposing creditor to prove his claim before the Official Assignee.

RE JOHN ALFRED BROWN.

On the motion of Mr. Manker, the insolvent was granted an interim order.

RE NARAYAN BABAJEE THAKORE.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, moved for an interim order on the ground that the insolvent had lodged all his books of account in the office of the Official Assignee. The interim order was granted.

RE RAMJEE LUDHA LOHAR.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, moved for an interim order. An opposing creditor appeared in person and opposed the application on the ground that the insolvent had not signed his schedule. As the opposing creditor, however, had not filed an affidavit, the interim order was granted.

HIGH COURT.—JANUARY 26.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

(Testamentary Suit at 11 a.m.)

24-91—Roughton and B—Lady Janbai (widow) vs Moosa Tharia—Little, S N and B—(For further directions.)

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice PARSONS.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Defended New Long Causes.

312-92—Payne G and S—The B A and Soda Fabrik vs Manockjee Shapurjee Katrak—Pestonjee R and K—Part heard.

For Further Directions on Commissioner's Report.

585-89—Nanu and H—Mandekbai vs Bomonjee Darashah Captain and others—Payne, G and S.

Defended New Long Causes.

187-90—Crawford, B and Co—The Kathiawar Trading Co vs Veerchund Deopchand—Bhaishunker and R—In person, a pauper—Mugneeram Cullian vs Ebrahim Sukhi Ludha—In person.

457-92—Chalk, W and S—Vadya Venkati vs Dewakana and others—J C Cama.

475-92—Bhaishunker and K—Ebrahim Hajee Jackeria vs Mariambai and another—Ardeshir, H and D.

486-92—Crawford, B and Co—A Durst vs Jamnadas Lullobhoy and others—Payne, G and S.

491-92—T A Bland—Dandhur Kimjee and others vs Ookerdas Damjee and others—Payne, G and S.

499-92—Bicknell and M—Manikbakhai Mugunram and another vs Ghasiram Rambai—Ardasir, H and D.

410-92—Bicknell and M—Munaikbhai Mugunram and another vs Ghasiram Rambai—Ardasir, H and D.

439-92—K D Shroff—Jangum Dhurmajee vs Bhomajee Showajee—In person.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice STARLING.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Postponed Long Causes.

235-92—Roughton and B—Bomonji Dinsha Khan vs Ramchandra Janardhan—Chitnis M and M—(for pauper)—Part heard.

For Further Directions on Commissioner's Report.

617-91—Little, S, N and B—Dadabhoy Dajeebhoy Baria vs Jamsetjee Dadabhoy Baria and others—Ardesir, H and D.

Postponed Long Causes.

232-14-97 of 92—Janardhun and A—Nathoo Lalljee vs Khoja Sulaman Somjee—Thakurdas, D and C—(S C C Suit.)

185-92—Bhaishunker and K—Razoo Babajee vs The Jadowjee Raghujee Manufacturing Co—Little, S, N and B.

253-92—Nanu and H—Motabhoy Bhicajee, Contractor vs Murcherjee Kuverjee—Payne, G and S.

478-91—Daptary and F—Vencatrao Cassinath and another vs Cassinath Bapoo Camat and others—Chitnis M and M.

296-92—Payne, G and S—Pounoose alias Motijee vs Lukhmidas Runchordas and others—K D Shroff.

Thakurdas D and C, and Chalk, W and S—In the matter of Land Acquisition Act X. of 1870 and in the matter of Government and in the matter Sakaram Morarjee and others.

THE LUSHAI OPERATIONS.

A TELEGRAM from Lalluovas (thro' Lungleh, dated 21st January, says:—With the return of the various parties on the 18th here, the first portion of the programme has been completed. To-morrow the final operations begin. Almost all the villages of any importance on the western side of South Lushai have been visited, about fifty guns have been taken out of the district, and all the necessary rations for further movements have been collected. Three or four villages, which imagined that they were too far off to be visited, have now experienced the annoyance of having a large force of police and regulars billetted on them for some days, to the diminution of their rice, fowls, goats and pigs. From each village coolies have been sent into Lungleh, to work on the post there. Knolkoma, who was a leading man in the late disturbances, has had a large portion of his village transferred to Lalcheyma, a friendly Chief, and will be fined a gun for each house beyond a certain fixed number. Lalthoma, on the approach of Lieutenant West's party, bolted, after having first burnt his village. For this he was punished by having 400 maunds of his rice taken, or destroyed. Though apparently his first intention was to create a disturbance, and several of his men with guns were seen sneaking round the camp, yet at the last their hearts failed them, and nothing came of it. There are now nearly 400 men collected here, and it is hoped that the mild policy, adopted in Western Lushai, will have its effect when we go to visit Kairuma in the east, and that the result will be equally satisfactory and bloodless.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

(Open 1,490 Miles.)

THE following is the statement of traffic for the week ending 21st January, 1893:—

	Coaching Traffic.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.	Other Earnings (Estimated).	Total Earnings.
	Coaching Receipts.	Receipts.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total	1,73,51	6,61,933	9,502	8,56,035
Corresponding week last year.	..	..	..	7,81,751
Open 1,491½ miles.				
Increase				Rs. 74,351

DIVINE SERVICE.

SEAMAN'S REST, WARI BUNDER.
Thursday, January 26.
8 p.m.—Sermon by Bishop H. F. Mallalieu, D. D.

THE following are among the recently proved wills:—Mr. William Robert Barker, of 148, New Bond-street, and 50, Brook-street, Grosvenor-square, chemist, £49,000; Mr. William Groves, of Little Bounders Green, Southborough, Kent, £35,000; Mr. Joshua Fielden, £27,000; Lt.-Gen. Charles Creagh Osborne, C.B., £19,000; Mr. Franklin Thomas Boucher, collector of customs, £19,000; Mr. Thomas Mosley Crowder, Bursar of Corpus Christi College, Oxford, £11,000; Archibald William Montgomerie, Earl of Eglintoun and Winton, £205,000; Mr. Thomas William Christie, of Ash House, Broad-green, Liverpool, Surgeon, £11,946. The value has been sworn at £678,839 of the personal estate of the late Mr. Henry Thomas Coghlan, of 14, Hyde Park-gardens, who died on Nov. 24 last, intestate, a widower without child or parent, brother or sister, uncle or aunt, nephew or niece. Letters of administration of personal estate have therefore been granted to a cousin-German and one of the next-of-kin, Sir Henry Delves Broughton.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB REGATTA of 1893.

Sailing Committee—Capt. John Hext, C.I.E., R.N., Commodore; Capt. R. P. Cresah, I. M., Judge; Capt. K. Macaulay, Starter; Capt. W. F. Potts, H. W. Uloth, Esq.

SECOND DAY, THURSDAY, 26TH JANUARY.

SAILING RACE.—A Sealed Handicap for all bona-fide Club Yachts. Entrance, Rs. 15.—1st Prize, a cup valued Rs. 400, 2nd Prize, Rs. 200, 3rd Prize, Entrance Fees. To start at 2-30 p. m. *Twice* round the course.

Yacht's Name	Rig	Entered by	Distinguishing flag.
Princess	Lateen	Mr F A Little	Blue with gold cross pierced with anchor.
Mannikin	Cutter	Mr J B K Macbeth	White with blue M.
Jantho	Lateen	Mr L Rivett-Carnac	Blue burgee with red and white cross.
Falcon	Lateen	Mr J Janni	Half red and half white horizontal.
White Rose	Lateen	Col H C Symons	Red buff, blue stripes.
La Mascotte	Lateen	Mr J Westall	Cross and Crescent.
Pauline	Lateen	Mr H W Uloth	Red flag with white stripe.
Cinderella	Lateen	Mr James More	Blue, yellow and red diagonally.
Senta	Cutter	Surg-Major H W Boyd	Red with white star.
Janetta	Lugger	Col R V Riddell	White with pick and shovel crossed.

ROWING MATCHES.

1ST RACE.—For Licensed Passenger Boats. Entrance Free. 1st Prize, Rs. 20, 2nd Prize, Rs. 10. Six Boats to start or no 2nd Prize. To start at 4-30 p. m.

No.	Tons.		
Gunga	2157 3½	Mahomed Cassum.	White and red vertical pennant.
Rahimani	4439 3 1-3	Shaik Dawood	Square flag blue, red and white horizontal.
Sallamati	1802 2½	Mahomed Cassum.	Flag P of Commercial Code.
Hindoostan	4263 3½	Abdool Raymon	Flag B of Commercial Code.
Laxmi	2267 3½	Goolam Hoosain	Pennant D.
Dustigiri	5095 4½	Shaik Mahomed	Flag T of Commercial Code.
Bhowani	4996 4 1-3	Jamudin	Penant G.

2ND RACE.—For Licensed Canoes. Entrance, Free. 1st Prize, Rs. 10, 2nd Prize, Rs. 5. Six Canoes to start or no 2nd Prize. To start at 4-45 p. m.

Yeshwanti	8903 1 31-100	Kassim Mirkir	Flag pennant D of Commercial Code.
S Diogo	3039 ½	Ibramji Aliba	Flag pennant F of Commercial Code.
Mahalaxmi	7039 107-130	Cadir Hoosein	Flag B of Commercial Code.
Yeshwanti	11002 1 21-100	Esmaili Essubji	Flag M of Commercial Code.
Khooshalee	8807 1	Hoosainji Ahmodha,	Flag H of Commercial Code
Dharmavati	7023 95-130	Dadoo Meeya	Pennant C of Commercial Code
Dustagiri	2837 ½	Allisab Oomerji	Flag J of Commercial Code
Yeshwanti	9231 1 50-130	Aliba Casimji Mirkir	Flag O of Commercial Code
Yeshwanti	3037 90-130	Momaji Ismaljl	Flag Q of Commercial Code
Mahamoly	853	Hassan Moomaji	Flag pennant D of Commercial Code

3RD RACE.—For four to six-oared gigs, Man-o-war, ships' boats or otherwise 1 mile Entrance, Rs. 5. 1st Prize, Rs. 60, 2nd Prize, Rs. 30, 3rd Prize, Rs. 15. Four boats to start or no 2nd Prize. Five boats to start or no 3rd Prize. To start at 5 p.m.

Rose	6 Oars	Lieut F H Elderton	Red and white diagonal.
Royal Engineers boat		Lieut G J L Home	Red and blue horizontally striped.
H M I M S Canning's Gig	5 oars	Lieut Walter Mitchell, R I M	Ensign.
Sk Baba	6 Oars	Lieut F H Elderton	A white burgee with a blue cross.
P and O S S Assam's boat	6 oars	Capt T F Creery	White pennant blue ball in centre.

4TH RACE.—For boats of not less than eight oars. Boats pulling more than eight oars to give six (6) seconds in time for each oar above that number. Man-o-war, ships' boats or otherwise 1 mile. Entrance, Rs. 5.—1st Prize, Rs. 30, 2nd Prize, Rs. 20, 3rd Prize, Rs. 10. Four boats to start or no 2nd Prize. Five boats to start or no 3rd Prize. To start at 5-15 p. m.

Dirty Dick	10 Oars	Lieut F H Elderton	White with black ball.
H M S Pigeon's boat	10 Oars	Lieut John Soady	Red with a white centre
Tenassorim	12 oars	Lieut F H Elderton	Yellow burgee.
Shamrock	10 oars	Lieut F H Elderton	Green with yellow anchor.

5TH RACE.—For bona-fide Club Yachts' Jolly Boats any size or number of oars pulled by Yachts' sailing crews. Entrance, Free.—1st Prize, Rs. 45, 2nd Prize, Rs. 20. Four boats to start or no 2nd Prize. To start at 5-30 p. m.

La Mascotte's boat		Mr J Westall	Red and white.
Cinderella's jolly boat		Joan. Mr James Moore,	Blue, yellow and red diagonally
Ianthi's boat		Mr L Rivett-Carnac	Blue with red and white cross

AQUATIC SPORTS—At 3-30 p.m., Water Polo, Duck Hunt Greasy Pole, &c., &c., High-Water 5-39 p. m: 11'-1" at the Apollo Bunder.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA SKY RACES.

ENTRIES FOR SATURDAY, THE 28TH.

(1.) "The Marolo Plate."
Fallon through.

(2.) "Mahalaxmi Stakes."
1 Mr Kirk's c a p Mango.
2 Dr Martin's c a g al Mystery.
3 Mr Foulkes' g a g al Sly Boots.
4 Capt Harrison's c a g al Mutineer.
5 Mr Murray's b a p Dilemma, late Allah.

(3.) "The Chuckla Stakes."
1 Capt Holdsworth's b a h Speculation.
2 Aga Junghi Shah's c a h Rajjacket.
3 S A W's g a h Khatan.
4 Ali bin Taleb's g a g al Tigris.
5 Ali bin Amir's g a h Kohinoor.
6 Sabir bin Fatarh's g a p Silvertail.
7 Mamooi Abushubah's c a h Muslut.
8 Aga Coochick Shah's b a h Barnum.
9 Mr French's b a h Prosperity.

(4.) The "Bedouin Cup."
1 Sheik Sulliman's b a g al Jack the Ripper.
2 Mr Frankland's g a g al Perfection.
3 Jassim Imani's c a g al Imani.
4 Jassim Imani's b a p Jassim.
5 S A W's g a p Shamshad.
6 Mr Beatty's g a p Arabia.
7 Arnold Mandel's b a h Suez.
8 Aga Z Shah's b a g al G G.
9 Mr Stephen's c a g al Maintop.
10 Mr B's b a p Quality.
11 Dhunjee Framjee's b a p Romeo.
12 Mr Home's g a p Rocket.

(5.) "

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MORESCHI and GRAEFFE, PHOTOGRAPHERS and ENLARGERS, 58, Meadows Street, Premises lately occupied by Vuccino and Co.) Studio open from 9 a. m. to 5 p.m.

ROTHERHAM AND SONS' ENGLISH KEYLESS GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, in hunting, half-hunting and open faced cases, ¾ plate, with compensation Balance, Guaranteed to keep perfect time.—CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Railway Watchmaker, 42, Meadows Street.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED —Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR, can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier to H. E. the Governor of Bombay and Staff.

CHEAP KANGRA VALLEY TEAS.—Fresh consignment of our Celebrated Breakfast and Household Mixtures at As. 12 and 10 per lb. respectively.—MORTON, MAJU and Co., Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

POONA HOTEL, POONA.—Is a First-class, Comfortable and Upper Storied Hotel in Poona. Rooms bright, airy, and commodious. Situated in the central and healthiest part of Poona. Each family has a separate Sitting Room. Terms Moderate.

LONAULI HOTEL, near the Station, RE-OPEN, on all sides and under excellent management. Proprietor, SHAPUR BOMON IRANEE.

RIPON HOTEL.—Beautifully situated; Best and Leading Hotel in Mahableshwar. Visitors will do well to communicate with the RIPON before making final arrangements elsewhere.

MATHERAN.—GRANVILLE HOTEL, nearest to Gymkhana and not close to NATIVE HOTELS and BAZAARS. Further improved and enlarged by building a fine Drawing Room and 2 new Bungalows.

WANTED, an intelligent SHORTHAND-WRITER and TYPIST. Apply GREAVES, COTTON and Co., Forbes Street Bombay.

WANTED, a MUCCADUM, for an old large Ex and Import Firm. State lowest charges separately for Receiving, Cleaning and Shipping Cotton Seeds and Wheat, Bazar and Railway Delivery. Receiving Import Goods, Extent of guarantees and amount of Deposit offered under "A. B. C.," care of this Paper.

WANTED, engagement as HEAD MASTER or ASSISTANT by a Graduate of the Calcutta University. Has been for twelve years Principal of a Second Grade College. Christian. Total abstainer. Aged 37. Subjects: Engr., Lat., Math., Botany., Logic, and Philos. Apply "No. 999," care of this Paper.

SALE of SURPLUS MUNICIPAL OFFICE, Furniture, by order of the Municipal Commissioner, THIS DAY, THURSDAY, at 1-30 P.M., at old Municipal Office, Esplanade, by MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co.

AUCTION SALE of Mr. Easton's valuable furniture, Piano, Billiard Table, Bicycle, &c., at 101 Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, TO-DAY, at 1 p.m.

MOTIWALA'S PULMONIC POWDER. A very excellent vegetable remedy for the first and second stages of Phthisis or Consumption, Blood-spitting, old or Chronic Coughs and fevers, old or recent Asthma, Inflammation of the Lungs, Diarrhœa or Dysentery of Phthisis.

RECEIVED LADIES' COMPANIONS, with Musical Boxes, etc., Rs. 25, 30, and Rs. 40.—STEFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

FRESH CONSIGNMENT.—Real MANILA CIGARS and CHEROOTS, Nos. 1, 2 and 3 at Rs. 6, 5 and 4 per 100 respectively. These CIGARS and CHEROOTS are expressly manufactured for us of selected tobaccos.—N. B. DANTRA & Co., 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

FELIX CORNAGLIA, Manufacturing Confectioner, Importer of French, English and Italian Stores and Wines. Sweets and Chocolates fresh made always ready. Cakes of every description.—33, Meadows Street, Fort.

PEARSE'S OLD SCOTCH WHISKY.—Fresh Consignment, just cleared. Highly recommended 8 years old. Matured in Sherry Casks. Per doz. Rs. 21, only to introduce it in the market.—PEARSE and Co., Apollo Street, Bombay.

ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES!!! The Portable Electric Light Installation of the "Bombay Gazette" has been renewed and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding Festivities, &c. Apply to the ELECTRICIAN, "Bombay Gazette."

SPECIAL ADVERTISING LINES available to the end of this month. Rs. 5 Cotton Ponjee Dress Pieces for Rs. 3-6. Rs. 9-8 Natural Wool Flannel Sleeping Suits for Rs. 7-4. Rs. 5-12 Natural Wool Flannel Shirts for Rs. 4-4. Rs. 3-12 Ladies' Umbrellas for Rs. 2-12. Rs. 3-4 Dozen Ladies fine White Handkerchiefs for Rs. 1-8. Rs. 1-8 Antimacassars for Re 1. Rs. 1-8 Ladies' Fast Dye Black Cotton Stockings for Rs. 1-2. Rs. 2-8 Silk Sashes for Rs. 1-12.—LAIDLAW & WHITEAWAY.

TO LET.—AIRY ROOMS, in the NEW ICE HOUSE, Bake Lane, No. 4, Apollo Street. Apply to DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE and Co., 6, Parsee Bazar Street, Fort.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and at all Booksellers and Railway Stations.

A NICE ASSORTMENT of INDIAN VIEWS, at Rs. 7 per dozen and Rs. 4 per half dozen, at CAVALIER DEL TUFO'S ITALIAN PHOTOGRAPHY, No. 47, Forbes Street.

PRINTING PAPERS, manufactured specially for Indian Markets by Messrs. John Dickinson and Co., London.

MUBARAK HASSAN, Electrician. Scientific Mechanical and Musical Instruments carefully and nicely repaired and Liquoring by English workmen.—Shop No. 116, Girgaum Road, Bombay.

HAMS! BACON!! CHEESE!!!—Just received a Fresh Stock of Hams, Bacon, and Cheese. Hams weighing from 9 to 15 lbs. each. Bacon weighing from 10 to 18 lbs. each and in cut. Cheese weighing from 28 to 36 lbs. each and in cut.—BULL and Co., Apollo Bunder, Up-country orders receive prompt attention.

BEST KYBER RUGS and ART SQUARES. A good selection of the above in various sizes and newest patterns. Can now be seen at JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld., 18, Marine Street. Inspection invited.

FRESH CONSIGNMENT of A. and B. MACKAY'S Celebrated WHISKIES, of LIQUEUR, Cocktail, Glenfalloch, and Old Silent Malt Brands, to be had from JEEJEEBHAI JEHANGEER and Co., Marine Street. Also FRASER and Co., CHEMISTS, Sub-Agents, Cawasjee Patel Street, Fort.

BUYERS of Sewing Machines please demand an affirmative answer from the Seller if the Machine is manufactured by the Singer Company.—THE SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., Bombay.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c. &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to "Bombay Gas Ltd." Steam Press.

THOUSANDS die by Snake-bites, but Thousands of Feverish Patients have been saved by BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS. Surgeon-Major A. S. G. Jayakar, Civil Surgeon, Muscat:—"I have used Batliwala's Ague Mixture with success." Surgeon M. E. Reporter, 19th Regiment:—"I have found Batliwala's Ague Mixture very efficacious," &c., &c. C. Greengrass, Esq., Contractor, Tansa W. Works:—"Found it of wonderful efficacy in every case." R. Crizzie, Esq., in charge, Tunnels, Golikara:—"I consider it a marvel." Mrs. Temple, Bellary:—"It is a sure cure for malarious fever." F. J. Daly, Esq., Chief Guard, S. M. Railway:—"It is really a dying man's Gold Drops." Send your orders to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of KEMP & Co., PHILLIPS & Co., and DANTRA & Co., at Re. 1.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business. 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a SELECTION of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS, done in VERSE after the manner of various other Great Poets: by W. E. H. Price, Rs. 1-8, postage Annas 4.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JAN. 25.

THERE was no further movement in Consols in London yesterday, at 98; but French Rentes in Paris were ¼ per cent. lower, at 97. Bar Silver in London declined 1-16d., say to 38 7-16d. per oz.; and 4 per cent. Rupee Securities were 5-16 per cent. lower, at 63 15-16; but, in New York, the metal was ¼ cent dearer, at 84 cents per oz. with demand Exchange on London unaltered, at 4·87½ dollars. Indian Sterling Loan was unchanged in London at 108. The market rates of discount were reduced ¼ per cent. on short London Bills, and ¼ in six months' sight Indian Bank Paper, to 1½ and 1⅝ per cent., respectively. The Exchange Banks advanced their buying rates on India, at 30 days' sight, making it stand at 1s. 2 ⅝d.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull yesterday evening, the total Sales having reached only 4,000 bales, including 400 East Indians. American Arrivals and Surats closed quiet; but both spot and forward quotations were all unchanged. The day's Imports were 16,000 bales. The Manchester Market was firm.

The price of ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton in New York was still unaltered yesterday, at 9⅜ cents; but April Fatures were 5 points lower, at 9·61 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were again 15,000 bales; and the following comparison is now shown between this season's Receipts to date, and those in the two preceding years in the same time:—

	1893.	1892.	1891.
Tuesday's Receipts ...	15,000	33,000	41,000
Three days' do.	40,000	73,000	106,000
Since 1st Sept. 1892...	3,910,000	5,329,000	5,145,000

Here, the Cotton Market has been quiet to-day, with only a small business passing, and prices have given way Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy. The only purchase by exporters reported is 150 Karanja, at Rs. 261; while the Mills have taken 1,225 bales, made up of 400 ready new Julgaum, at Rs. 223-27; 200 Barsee, at Rs. 250; 100 each of Buranpore, at Rs. 248; and Cutch, at Rs. 230; and 50 each of Faizpore, at Rs. 240; Akote, at Rs. 250; Oojein, at Rs. 232; and Bengals, at Rs 208. They have also contracted for 100 Broach, for February delivery, at Rs. 271; and they have taken old stuff, 100 Dharwar, at Rs. 235; and 75 Bengals, at Rs. 185 per candy.

WHEAT has remained quiet, with only a small export business passing, and that on the basis of previous rates.

SEEDS have been taken to a moderate extent by shippers in a steady market; and quotations are unchanged, all round.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	5,570	bales.
Wheat	12,173	cwts.
Linseed	682	,,
Rapeseed	872	,,
Gingelly	3,455	,,
Groundnuts	4,709	,,
Castorseed	518	,,
Rice	7,432	,,

FREIGHTS are weak; and holders of forward tonnage are coming out at lower rates, particularly for March loading. January-February shipment is nominally unchanged; but there is hardly any demand at all for space in that position. For Trieste and Venice, prompt shipment has been done at 12s. 6d. to 11s. 3d. per ton.

EXCHANGE opened again with a quiet feeling, at 1s. 2⅜d. and 1s. 2 25-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, respectively, and at 1s. 2 29-32d. for three months' sight Credits for near delivery, and 1s. 2 15-16d. forward; but we have heard of little or no enquiry for Bank remittance, and of only a moderate amount of Credits being placed at 1s. 2 29-32d.; and the market closed steady as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	...1s. 2 25-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	...1s. 2⅜d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight.	1s. 2 27-32d.	,,
Credits do.	...1s. 2 29-32d.	,,
Francs do.	...1·56¼.	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been steady to-day at a slight advance in last evening's rates for Fours, closing quotations being 104½ for cash and the 2nd February account, and 104 1-16 for the end of February.

SHARES.—There has again been some movement in Cotton Mill and Press Scrip to-day in most cases in sellers' favour, and we note in the former an advance of Rs. 20 in Bombay United; of Rs. 15 in Bombay Cotton Manufacturing; of Rs. 5 each in Howard and Bullough (*cum div.*), Jeevraj Balloo, and New Great Eastern; of Rs. 3 in Anglo-Indian; and of Rs. 2½ each in Colaba Land and Mill, and Manockji Petit; while Queen have declined Rs. 10; Central India, Rs. 5; and Luckmidas, Rs. 2½. In Press shares, East Indian are Rs. 10 up; New Berar have advanced Rs. 5; Bombay Cotton are Rs. 2½ lower. Port Canning shares are again Rs. 2½ higher.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JAN. 24.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera	4¼
The Manchester Market has been firm.	
2½ per cent. Consols	98
3 per cent. Rentes	97
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	108
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	63 15-16
Bar Silver	38 7-16
Exchange on India 30 days' sight	1s 2⅜

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, JAN. 24.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Sultej, arrived here this morning.

SUEZ, JAN. 24.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Valetta, arrived here from Bombay this morning.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macintosh, from Calcutta Madras, and Colombo, arrived here this morning.

HONGKONG, JAN. 24.

The s. s. Gwalior and the s. s. Malacca, arrived here this afternoon.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

JANUARY 25.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, interrupted.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, interrupted.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.
Cable Assab-Massowah interrupted. Steamer leaves Asab for Massowah every Thursday.
Mauritius mail closes at Zanzibar at noon on Monday, the 30th instant.
Suez route to Europe interrupted beyond Suez.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 25th Jan., 1893.

(Difference in longitude allowed for)

Via.	Latest Date. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	24	11	48 a.m.	8	33
Teheran	23	1	35 p.m.	..	34
Suez	...	...	...	..	...

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours, ending 8 p.m. on 25th Jan., 1893.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum. H.	M.
From Calcutta	..	58	..	2
,, Kurrachee	..	35	..	1
,, Madras	1	13	...	1

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT, JANUARY 24.

10 p.m. ... 71·3

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 25.

6 a.m.	69·1
10 a.m.	73·8
2 p.m.	77·3
6 p.m.	77·0

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE OF NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

DALY—Dec 31, at the Terrace, Ryde, the wife of Capt. H Daly, C I E, Bengal Staff Corps, of a daughter.
WATKIS—Dec 29, at Camberley, Surrey, the wife of Capt H B B Watkis, 31st Regt, Punjab Infantry, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

BOAS—OWEN—Dec 21, at St. Michael's Church, Oxford, Frederick Samuel, eldest son of Hermann Boas, of Lennoxvale, Belfast, to Henrietta O'Brien, second daughter of Sidney James Owen, student of Christchurch, and Reader in Indian History in the University of Oxford.
COWLEY—DOUGLAS—Dec 13, at 11, Cumin-place, Edinburgh, by the Very Rev Dr MacGregor, Capt J W Cowley, 43rd Gurkha Rifles, to Hellen Alexandrina McFarlane, youngest daughter of Capt Douglas, Merchant Service (retired), of Elgin.
GUBBINS—LOWRIE—Dec 29, at St. Lawrence's, Peover, Cheshire, Lieut. R H Gubbins, R N, of H M S Himalaya, third son of the late J Panton Gubbins, Bengal Civil Service, to Mary Katharine, youngest daughter of the late Capt Lowrie, 63rd Regt, Governor of York Castle.

DEATHS.

AGNEW—Dec 28, at Biarritz, Rosa, the beloved wife of George Vans Agnew, Madras C S (Ret.)
ANDERSON—Jan 3, at Chard, Somerset, General William Coussmaker Anderson, C S I, Bombay Staff Corps, aged 70.
BRUCE-SIMSON—December 30, at 37, York-road, Brighton, of pneumonia and bronchitis, Harriet Bruce-Simson, elder surviving daughter of the late J Bruce-Simson, of the Bombay Civil Service.
CONYBEARE—Dec 31, at Heronden, Shortlands, Kent, Major-Genl Frederick Conybeare, late Bombay Artillery, fifth son of the late Very Rev W D Conybeare, Dean of Landaff, aged 67.
CRAIK—Dec 2, at Rosario, South America, James Hamilton, son of James Craik, General manager, Central Argentine Railway. 12½ months.
FORBES—Dec 28, at The Oaks, Sandown, I W, suddenly, Charles Forbes, of Castle Castle, Ryde Rencher of Gray's Inn, and late of the Bombay C S, aged 72.
GARDEN—Dec 31, at Windlesham House, Bagshot, Mary Ann, wife of the late A Garden, M D, H M I C S., aged 97.
MARTIN—Dec 31, in London, Maj-Gen W R Martin, Bengal Infantry.
PADDAY—Dec 29, at 3, Orsett-terrace, Hyde Park, Col Arthur Charles Padday, R E, (late Bengal Engineers), aged 54.
RENNICK—Dec 31, at 42, Emperor's-gate, S W, suddenly, of pneumonia, Col Henry de Parny Rennick, Bengal Staff Corps, Deputy-Commissioner, Berar.
STUNARD—Dec 31, at Primrose Villa, Blandford-road, Ealing, George Stonard, who for upwards of twenty-two years held a responsible position at the Royal India Asylum, Ealing, aged 51.
WILSON—Dec 21, at Munmar, Hornsey, Marianne Lothian, wife of Thomas Wilson, of London and Bombay.
WILSON—Jan 2, at Helensburgh, N B, in her 11th year, Maisie, youngest daughter of H F Wilson, Naraingunge, India.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

BIRDWOOD—PUCKLECHURCH—January 21, at Bombay, by the Venerable Archdeacon Goldwyer-Lewis, G. C., McD, Birdwood, Lt., 1st Lancers, to Maude Otway, daughter of the late Prebendary Barnard Pucklechurch, Gloucestershire.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

WARD—January 20, at Westbury Villa, Ootacamund, the wife of Captain B R Ward, R E, of a son.
WINTLE—January 19, at Arrah, Shahabad, Bihar, Bengal, the wife of Henry Edmund Wintle, Sub-Deputy Opium Agent, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

PLAYFAIR—SANDEMAN—January 16, at Dibrugarh, Assam, Harry Playfair, son of Sir Lambert Playfair, K C M G, H M Consul-General, Algeria, to Jessamine, daughter of the late A P Sandeman, Esq.

DEATH.

CHALDECOTT—January 16, at the Cubbon Hotel, Bangalore, of inflammation of the bowels, Arthur Mills Chaldecott, son of the late H C Chaldecott, M D, Chertsey, Surrey, aged 25.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, JANUARY 26, 1893.

It is well that it should be distinctly understood beforehand, that, as our London correspondent states on the best authority, the appointment of Sir George White, to the position of Commander-in-Chief in India, has had nothing whatever to do with party politics. As a matter of fact Sir George White's claim to a Presidency Command was urged by the Government of India on the late Government a year ago, and more recently he was strongly recommended by the same Government or the Home authorities for the higher position. It is the more desirable, that there should be no misapprehension on this point, so that the responsibilities resting on whoever succeeds Lord Roberts may not be complicated by misconceptions founded on utterly baseless gossip. It is for many reasons desirable that the new Commander-in-Chief shall arrive in India before Lord Roberts takes his departure, so that there may be no possible breach of continuity. Lord Roberts has been eminently successful in placing the Army on a footing of the highest efficiency. It has indeed been almost imputed to him as a fault by his friend and admirer, Sir Charles Dilke, that he has made the Native Army more efficient in certain respects than the European branch of the Service—an achievement rendered possible by the fact that the Native Army is now the only long-service Army in the world, while the British Army is composed wholly of short time men. The average of efficiency in firing drill of the Native Army is higher than that which is attainable in regiments largely composed of young soldiers. A great deal has been done to place the Transport Service on a satisfactory footing, and the works on the Frontier have been pushed on with signal energy, regardless of financial or other obstacles. A great improvement has been effected not only in the armament and equipment, but in the general well-being of the soldier, both European and Native. But all this has cost money, and a great deal of money. It is to be feared that Lord Roberts' successor may find himself handicapped by the state of the finances of India. This is, indeed, inevitable as matters now stand, when the Government have, consequent on the further depreciation of the currency expenditure, to face an increase of thirty-five millions to meet the usual drawings of the Secretary of State. We learn, on the best authority, that the Secretary of State is fully impressed with the gravity of the outlook. Lord Kimberley is not the man to stand with folded hands with such a prospect before him. He insists upon the most rigid economy being exercised not only with regard to military expenditure, but in every department. This being the case it is only reasonable to hope that there will be for a time at least a suspension of those constantly-recurring small wars beyond the Frontier, which, whatever their other results may have been, have cost the treasury a good deal of money. The sphere of our influence beyond the old frontier line has been considerably extended, and it may be that the time has come to tranquillise and reassure the tribes, abstaining from military demonstrations which are not absolutely necessary to punish aggression. It may be impossible to realise the suggestion of Sir Charles Dilke to "Sandemanise" the whole frontier and bring the tribes under the personal influence of a Warden of the Marches, while abstaining from purely military coercion. But something may be done in that direction, and if the conciliatory diplomacy which has proved so successful amongst the wild Beluchis, be even half as efficacious amongst the tribes occupying the debateable land between British and Afghan territory, a great step will be taken towards a better understanding with the Afghans themselves.

We publish in another column a letter from Mr. F. W. Stevens, enclosing correspondence, which shows that if there was a "bungle," a "muddle," and a "mess" at a recent meeting of the Municipal Corporation, it was not he but certain excited critics who should be rapped over the knuckles. It will be remembered that when the Corporation assembled in the new Municipal Hall for the first time on Monday week, Mr. P. M. Mehta got up before the regular proceedings began, and called attention to what he apparently considered an unheard-of and unpardonable arrangement of chairs and desks in elliptical form round a dais a foot high, on which were seats for the President, the Secretary, the Municipal Commissioner, and the Chairman of the Standing Committee. While he was speaking an admonition—not unfamiliar in such meetings—to "Speak up" turned the discussion into another and a noisier channel. The speaker said he was speaking at his loudest, and others, speaking all together and at their loudest, declared that they could hear not a word that was said. The wonder would have been if they could. The galleries and the doorways were packed by spectators who felt under no obligation to hold their tongues or speak under their breath. All the doors and windows and all the ventilators were open, and gave free admission to a high and mighty north-east wind—the tail end of a strong cyclone apparently. Under such circumstances the surprising thing is, not that there was a considerable echo from walls and roof, which made it very difficult to hear, but that the reporters of the daily papers were able to give a full and verbatim report of everything that was said. Many things were said that might as well have been left unreported, but that was not to be. It was agreed on all hands, without a moment's reflection or inquiry, that the acoustic properties of the hall—which had been tested, and pronounced satisfactory, three or four days before—were as bad as bad as could be, and that the elliptical arrangement of the chairs and the desks, and above all the dais was quite too dreadful. A committee of three councillors was appointed, and with the promptitude of a drum head court-martial, the whole of Mr. Wimbridge's beautiful and costly furniture, designed by Mr. Stevens with great skill and taste, was sentenced to be ignominously chucked out into the verandahs. In vain members who had kept their heads recommended that before taking action in this precipitate and schoolboy fashion, the architect should be consulted, and requested to take whatever steps might be necessary to deal with anything that was amiss. This reasonable suggestion—repeated be it said in several quarters—was met with the statement that the architect was a "humbug," and that he should not be consulted for he alone was responsible for the "bungle." In the result the new and valuable furniture, the desks, chairs, and the dais were bundled out contumaciously into the dust and sun of the verandahs, there to perish, while the shabby and not very clean furniture of the old office which had been set aside, was placed in the new hall, where it is incongruous and an eye-sore. It will be seen that in this singular episode very little courtesy was wasted upon the architect who had designed and carried out in an unprecedentedly brief period what is beyond all doubt one of the finest buildings in a city famous for its magnificent structures. Now let us see what the architect has to say as to the inception and design of the hall, of the arrangement of the furniture, the provision of a dais, and all the rest. Everything was prescribed and carried out with the full knowledge and in accordance with the precise and positive orders of the Corporation itself! Not only the plan of the hall but a large view or picture of the hall showing how it would appear with a dais for four of the Municipal functionaries facing desks and chairs placed around in an ellipse, was hung up for a fortnight in the Council Chamber for the inspection and criticism of the Corporation and the public; they were inspected, discussed, and approved. Mr. Stevens carried out the elliptical arrangement of the seats around a dais at the suggestion of the Municipal Commissioner (now Sir Charles Ollivant) who had seen how convenient the disposition has been in the Birmingham Town Hall. The same arrangement has been adopted in the Manchester Town Hall and in Glasgow and in other large and enlightened cities. A precisely similar arrangement has been found the most convenient by the Senators and Representatives in Congress at Washington. In none of these cities did it occur to anyone to bundle desks and seats, dais and architect out of doors and fetch in discarded cane-bottomed chairs as more fitting and "sanitary!" For to add to the fun of the proceedings on Monday week an eminent citizen actually declared that a regard for his health would not allow him to sit in a chair with a leather seat—it was not sanitary. But the affair has an aspect not altogether comic. An arrangement deliberately adopted and carried out at not inconsiderable expense is cast aside with sudden heat and the competent and highly distinguished architect who carried out his written instructions is subjected to annoyance and insult in the face of the public because he did what he was employed to do. Surely reparation is due to Mr. Stevens. Will those who insulted and defamed him so recklessly and so gratuitously have the manliness to own that they have done him and themselves grievous injustice?

THE author of the Memorandum on the material condition of the people in Bengal has raised a very interesting question. He asks whether the comparative ease with which the period of pressure arising from drought in the last three years is to be attributed in part to the operation of prudential checks on the growth of populations in certain areas. In some districts there was much distress, and relief works had to be opened, but there was no famine. Prices rose fifteen per cent. throughout the province. This was in itself an evidence of improvement in the conditions formerly prevailing, when the variation of price was so great that rice was a hundred per cent. dearer in one locality than in another only a hundred miles away. The moderate enhancement of price compensated the cultivator in part for the shortness of his crops, and the universality of the rise distributed the loss over the whole community. Mr. Skrine is unable from the materials available to decide, whether the disproportionate growth of the population in different parts of the province is connected with the relative salubrity in the thickly-peopled tracts, or whether it is due to the operation of what Malthus terms the moral restraint. He is inclined to think that the second of Malthus's checks on a redundant population—pestilence—is in operation. The year 1891 was exceptionally unhealthy, the long drought having diminished the water-supply, and that which was left being unwholesome. The result was a large increase of fevers and cholera. Cholera was carried in all directions by the pilgrims who visited the sacred rivers on the great festivals, and it raged as an epidemic in North Bengal. A Collector attributes the increased prosperity of his district in Burdwan to the diminished pressure of the population on the land, and the disappearance of the weaklings. Sir Raymond West, when a Judge in the Bombay High Court noted that the evidence given in the famous Canara litigation showed that the Canara District attained an extraordinary and unprecedented degree of prosperity within a very brief period of being swept by a famine which largely reduced the numbers of the population. It is possible that the hope of maintaining the higher standard of comfort, which is evidenced in the appearance of all classes of the population in Eastern Bengal and Orissa may bring into operation the moral check.

DR. NOETLING has prepared two erudite notes on Burmese mineral products, which will add much to popular knowledge on the resources of the country. First of these is on "Burmite" the Burmese fossil resin, which has hitherto been called amber. Although partaking somewhat of the characteristics of true amber the article, it appears, cannot be termed amber in a scientific paper. Its uses are similar, but Burmite is to be its name. It is hard, easy to cut and polish, is indifferent towards solvents, but its colour is inferior to that of amber, and unfortunately it has many fissures filled with talcspar which render even large pieces unfit for cutting. Colour Dr. Noetling does not count an important objection, since fashions may change and clear colours again come to the front, though he fears, and

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

REINFORCEMENTS FOR EGYPT.

LONDON, JAN. 25.

Her Majesty's Troopship Tyne takes to-day two hundred and fifty of the South Wales Borderers to Egypt.

The Indian Troopship Euphrates lands at Ismailia the Devonshire Regiment, who were on their way home from Burma.

OPINIONS OF THE CONTINENTAL PRESS.

The Austrian Press approve the action taken by Great Britain in Egypt, and predict that the Khedive as well as the Sultan will regret having listened to the enemies of England.

The German Press likewise express their approval.

THE TANGIER EPISODE.

The question, arising out of the murder of a British subject by the Tangier police, has been finally settled.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 25.

A calculation in the Financial Department, made from returns from Bombay stations, shows that the cost of milk has risen to 31 per cent., beef to 30 per cent., mung dal to 25 per cent., wheat flour to 24 per cent., potatoes to 18 per cent., ghee to 12 per cent., fowls to 8 per cent., mutton to 7 per cent. and gram and rice to 6 per cent., in the last twenty years. The steady rise began in 1885, when the rapid fall occurred in silver. These rates apply to the whole of India.

THE KARACHI ROUTE.

The Karachi Route is to be used during the year 1893-94 on the same temporary scale as this year, as there is no chance of allotment funds to place it on a permanent footing.

RAILWAY IMPERIAL GRANTS.

The following are the Imperial Grants for Railways for 1893-94 sanctioned by Government. The cutting down has been extensively practised owing to want of funds. The figures quoted are in lakhs:—Expenditure by State agency to the North-Western 13 and 13 thousand, Oudh and Rohilkhund 5, Eastern Bengal 14 and 30 thousand, Warora Colliery 4 and 76 thousand, Umaria Colliery 55 thousand, to the lines under construction on the East Coast 95, Mu Valley 45, Assam-Bengal for land 4, Lucknow-Rai-Barelly-Benares 6, Bareilly-Rampur-Moradabad 18, Gradient Improvement 14, Frontier Railway Reserve 15 thousand, to the Mari-Attock 5, Mushkaff-Bolan 60;—total of the State agency Rx. 2,84,89,000. Expenditure by agency of companies to the East Indian 16, Rajputana-Malwa 3 and 87 thousand, Tirhoot 1 and 98 thousand, Bhopal 2 and 68 thousand, Wardha Coal 15 thousand, Dhond and Manmad 1 and 69 thousand, South Indian 11 and 37 thousand, Bezvada extension 5 thousand, to lines under construction East Indian Therriah Extension and Godhra-Rutlam 40, Palanpur-Deesa 2 and 12 thousand, Dhannavaram-Hindupur 1 and 38 thousand;—total of companies agency Rx. 92,29,000. For orders with the Secretary of State 15 and 62 thousand are required, and 70,000 are held in reserve. The total grant thus amounts to Rx. 3,93,50,000.

H. H. THE RAJAH OF COCHIN.

The Raja of Cochin, who is touring in India, visits Madras and Bombay, and arrives here on the 18th February, leaving on the 22nd for Patna, Ajodhya, Lucknow, Delhi, Agra, Allahabad, and Jubbulpore, returning to Shoranore on the 10th March. A salute of seventeen guns will be given at all military stations.

THE NWENGAL COLUMN.

The Nwengal Column have occupied the Chin villages of Shungzam, Hele, and Shwanpe after several skirmishes with the enemy. The artillery was of great service in dispersing the enemy. The column returned to Kaptyal on the 22nd. Only one sepoy of the Burma Rifles was wounded. The enemy's loss is unknown.

CRICKET: LORD HAWKE'S TEAM VS. ALL INDIA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JAN. 25.

The match between the Eleven of India and Lord Hawke's Team will begin to-morrow, Thursday. The players selected are:—Messrs. F. D. Campbell, G. M. Chesney, E. L. French, G. G. Lang, E. H. D. Sewell, W. Troup, T. R. Wyndham, Major F. Wintour, Messrs. Pavri, Bapasola, and Gagrat. Lord Hawke who was down with fever at Muzaffarpur joined the team to-day probably to play to-morrow.

BISHOP JOHNSTONE'S TRIENNIAL VISITATION.

Bishop Johnstone held his triennial visitation at All Saints' Cathedral, Allahabad, to-day, which, was attended by nearly a hundred clergy of the North-west Provinces, Oudh, the Central Provinces, and Central India. The clergy robed in the All Saints' school-room, some hundred yards from the Cathedral, and moved in procession thereto in order of seniority. The Bishop of Travancore and Cochin, who was expected to take part in the services, was unavoidably absent. The Metropolitan was the celebrant of the Communion service, at the close of which few of the laity who attended withdrew, and his Lordship delivered his charge. The clergy then exhibited their letters of orders and other papers, after which they assembled at the north door of the Cathedral, where a photograph was taken of them all with the Metropolitan and Bishop Clifford as central figures.

THE KASHMIR PASSES.

The Kashmir Passes remain quite closed by snow. Some three weeks have now gone since any news were received from Gilgit by Government or the public.

THE JELLALABAD MISSION.

News from Kabul received this week still make no mention of the Jellalabad Mission. The Amir is apparently devoting his attention solely to the internal administration of his kingdom.

RANGOON HARBOUR DEFENCES.

Regarding the protest of Rangoon against the withdrawal of the 10-inch guns from the local harbour defences they are to be replaced by the 6-inch guns, which, at the comparatively short ranges, conditioned by their positions, will be quite as effective against armoured cruisers as the bigger gun.

ARCHDUKE FRANZ FERDINAND IN HYDERABAD.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, JAN. 25.

Today his Imperial and Royal Highness Archduke Ferdinand reviewed the troops at Secunderabad. Over five thousand of all arms were on parade, and great credit is due to the troops for the excellent and impressive display they made. His Imperial and Royal Highness manifested great interest in the native troops, and was particularly interested in the elephant battery, so much so that he requested Major Leach to give an exhibition of their drill which was accordingly done. His Imperial and Royal Highness expressed his pleasure at witnessing the display and heartily complimented the officers on the fine bearing and efficiency of the troops. In the afternoon his Imperial and Royal Highness visited the Golconda Fort, and in the evening H. H. the Nizam and H. E. the Minister dined with the Archduke at Bushir Bagh.

SPORT AND ATHLETICS.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JAN. 6.

THE POPULARITY OF GOLF.

Golf is rapidly becoming a very popular and fashionable pastime. In all probability no outdoor game, not even lawn tennis, is making such headway, and that in the face of considerable difficulties, for golf requires more space of ground than a racecourse, and can hardly be described as a poor man's sport. Hence I have small hope of the royal Scottish recreation ever infecting the public with a mania akin to football madness. And perhaps it is as well. If the English are to retain their character of being a solemn people who take their pleasures sadly, it is advisable that football should have no rival with the masses. Now no game is ever likely to become the rage with the great majority unless it is exciting and interesting from a spectator's point of view. I do not think that either golf or lawn tennis will ever cause thousands of yelling enthusiasts to crowd the links and gather round the lawn tennis courts, so that the golfer and the lawn tennis player may consider themselves pretty safe from the gaze of the "vulgar horde." This to a large extent accounts for the popularity of both forms of amusement with the leisured and the moneyed classes. But golf has many claims upon the lover of outdoor exercise. When I was a boy I used to see men—all sorts and conditions of men—old and young, fat and thin, sad and gay, knocking balls about with sticks on Wimbledon Common and I was told they were golfing. I was as wise as ever after this much of information for I thought it a kind of glorified hockey because the players had so many flunkies following them. I have now learned that the so-called flunkies are technically termed "caddies," and that golf is a very scientific, healthful, and invigorating recreation, which to the uninitiated may best be described as outdoor billiards as it consists of driving balls with a stick into holes made in the ground at certain intervals. It requires, too, about as much skill as billiards, for it is said that there are about twenty-two things to attend to in making a single stroke. Now, I can't pose as a practical golfer. I wish I could. I have friends who are golfers, and it is their enthusiasm which has induced me to make a few remarks on the fascinatingly fashionable fun of the links. If so be that I make a *faux pas*, the golfer must extend his charity unto me—a mere novice with the club—for he can rest assured that I shall surely blossom into a devotee sooner or later.

THE ANTIQUITY AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE GAME.

Ball games of one kind and another have provided amusement in very remote ages. We read in Homer that Nausicaa, a contemporary of the peripatetic Ulysses, used to play handball with the maidens of her father's Court. From handball to knocking a ball about with a piece of wood, or a stick crooked or straight, is a very easy transition, but it is from this simple transition we have derived all our great ball games of cricket, golf, hockey, and other sports. Golf is no new development. Golf was a popular game with the Scotch as early as 1457. It was then being played with so much zest and zeal that Parliament tried to stop it in favour of such a warlike and utilitarian sport as archery. Decrees were passed that golf "be cry it down and not use it," and that "no place be used for futeball, golf, or other sik unprofitabill sportes." This was only one of numerous decrees which all had about as much effect on the Scotch players as water on the back of the proverbial duck. Despite these fulminations golf gained in popularity, and was at length patronised by Royalty, even "the wise fool." James I. of England and VI. of Scotland, extending his protective influence to the game. We are told that Charles I. was actually interrupted in a match at Leith Links, Edinburgh, by the outbreak of the Irish rebellion. These Irish always were so thoughtless. The Duke of York, who was afterwards James II., was a golfer, and is even suggested to have introduced the game to England. But that, I think, is doubtful. However, the Scotch game was certainly carried to England, for we read very early of the formation of the Blackheath golf club, and with this example in view, other similar organizations sprang into life. A ladies' golf club was formed in 1874, and now one hardly ever takes up a newspaper without seeing some item concerning golf. Thus quite lately we have read of the three golf links in the New Forest, of the beautiful links at Cromer, Hoylake, and St. Andrews, of the expansion of the game in the Midlands, and of the links which have been laid out at Cannes in the Riviera, while last, but not least, a hundred Irish golfers have presented Mr. A. J. Balfour a very handsome and highly finished set of clubs. Politicians have indeed quite taken to the game, and the Parliamentary Club is a very aristocratic institution. The popularity of golf is really beyond all question. It possesses its history and its literature; its humour and its songs. When any sport develops such traits as these it is impossible to minimise the hold it has upon its votaries, or to diminish its attraction for the uninitiated.

REASONS FOR ITS POPULARITY.

Why is golf so popular? In the first place the game can be pursued, and indeed is played, all the year round—even when the snow is on the ground. Moreover, it can be played by both sexes and at almost all ages. Of course children, very old men, and women cannot be expected to be as clever as a smart, stalwart young amateur or a first-class professional, because they have not the muscular power for driving, but to both young and old, male and female, golf affords excellent opportunities for exercise, for walking, and for breathing in fresh air. It is a game adapted for all conditions of men, and has many other social advantages. It has indeed been said that the companion of a day on the links sometimes becomes a lifelong friend. A man cannot be a really able golfer without the brains of a diplomatist, without muscle in his brawny arms, and without the stamina of a September stubble sportsman. A game of golf changes as rapidly as a kaleidoscope when it is turned round, and a man has no chance of allowing his brain to become dormant, to stand at ease, or rest his arms. Golf is like lawn tennis in that while you are playing you are playing. Their is no period of rest, as at cricket. It is work without cessation. It is work which requires skill and demands not only judgment and dexterity but an equable temper. The imperturbable golfer wins most matches in the long run. From all this it may be assumed that golf is not a masher's game, nor is it a sport for men who cannot practise self-denial away from the links, and self-control at the links. A steady nerve, a cute eye, good judgment, and soundness in wind and limb, are absolutely necessary for successful golfing.

THE HUMOURS OF THE PASTIME.

As to the humour of this "——Scotch croquet," that enthusiastic golfer, Mr. Arthur Balfour, contributes a very excellent chapter on this subject to the Badminton book on "Golf." It is well worth reading by anybody, golfer or not. Mr. Balfour has a rare application of humour, and he tells one or two excellent stories. Thus he says:—"A contest is told of one couple who went (without caddies) to play a match that was finally to determine their respective merits. But after a long and rather wild drive, player A lost his ball in the middle of some long bents. A prolonged search ensued, in which both players joined. Suddenly player B espied his opponent's ball, and, wisely reflecting that no simpler or more certain method of winning the hole could be found than that of compelling his opponent to give it up, quietly picked up the ball and secreted it in his pocket. In the meanwhile player A began to be anxious lest that very evil should befall him through natural causes which player B had been endeavouring to artificially produce. His ball was nowhere to be seen, the limit of time was nearly reached, so it bethought him that his best course would probably be to take another ball out of his pocket, to place it in some convenient spot, and to proceed with his play. The plan was no sooner determined on than it was executed, and with a shout of satisfaction he called his opponent's attention to the fact that he had found his ball. "No, no," he said, "player B, that can not be it; this is your ball (producing it from is pocket). I picked it up myself a while ago!" He tells another good tale of two worthy opponents who played a match by moonlight. They had to negotiate a long hole, say 400 yards away. After driving off two long balls they each walked off to a spot some 100 yards or so beyond the longest recorded drive, and then both balls were found within a club's length of the whole. It seems that each had contrived to drop a ball through the hole in his trousers' pocket at some convenient spot. Arthur Balfour says:—"The plan was undeniably a good one, its only defect being that it must necessarily break down if adopted by both players at the same time." His anecdotes of the blunt and guileless criticism of the caddies are rich indeed, and especially that of the French caddie whose knowledge of English was limited to two words. An English player made a very fine shot one day, and his Gaelic caddie with a seraphic smile remarked: "Beastly fluke." This was his idea of praise in English. They were the only words he had ever heard. But then read Arthur James Balfour for yourself if you have an appreciation of humour, and even no knowledge of golf whatever.

GOLFERS' MALADY.

And before I bid adieu to golf let me refer to the "golfers' malady" which a magazine writer has created out of his own imagination. The author refers to the "golf straddle," the "golf waggle" and the "golf twist." If you meet a man with his legs wide apart, his head and shoulders twisted round backwords, and his hands carelessly swaying his umbrella it is due to the golf bacillus. Well, if you see a man with a straddling gait, with his face over his shoulder blades instead of his chest bone, or swaying his umbrella about be sure he is a victim of golf. Was ever such madness heard? If we listened to the medical croaker, the specialist, and the Puritan spoil-sport of to-day upon everything we should have no amusement at all. And all work and no play makes Jack Bull a dull boy.

LICENSED BOOKMAKERS.

There is a very important rumour abroad—indeed, there are several—with reference to Turf matters. It is reported that the three Stewards of the Jockey Club contemplate a scheme for the licensing of bookmakers, and the revenue supplied by the payments for the licences are to maintain a staff of officials to keep the betting ring free from interlopers, intruders, and objectionable persons of all kinds. This, in my opinion, is a very desirable change. I have more than once advocated the licensing of bookmakers in this letter, and I am now really pleased to see this rumour. I hope the Gossipy Dame is for once correct. Bookmakers are licensed in some of our colonies, and I honestly and sincerely believe that such a change would do much for the morality of the Turf. Of course, it is now possible for the Stewards to warn both bookmakers and professional backers off the turf. They have taken this extreme course before and can do so again. But if book makers were licensed—say on the payment of £25 per annum as a registration fee—the club and its chosen officers would have still more power—more liberty to deal with the little matters. It is not so very long ago that some of the bookmakers of Victoria desired to take and lay the odds on pony racing, but the Victorian Racing Club resolved to cancel the licence of anyone who did so. There was not much betting by licensed bookmakers on pony races after that. Moreover, it would be a great advantage to people who gamble to know that they were wagering their money with men who had satisfied the officials of the Jockey Club of their bona fides. As a matter of fact the Jockey Club do not recognise betting at all. They have no rules to regulate betting or anything to do with it. It doubtless is a great departure for them, but surely it is better to deal with any matter with both eyes open than to "wink the other eye" at a system, and affect to know nothing at all about it. I believe the Jockey Club like Yum-Yum and The Moon, is very wide awake. It is whispered with bated breath that licences are to be refused in this year of 1893 to more than one well-known jockey—whose name has never yet been sullied by the breath of suspicion. If it is true, pity is it is true.

THE NATIONAL HUNT COMMITTEE.

The National Hunt Committee are also said to be very much alive. They are not going to allow the promoters of steeplechases and hunt meetings to do as they like in the future. The said promoters are now required to obtain the permission of the Committee before they advertise any gathering. This is as it should be. By the way I hear of many good racehorses whose attention is being turned to this leaping business, but the majority of them are, I regret to say, being trained for hurdle racing rather than the chasing. I make these remarks advisedly, for hurdle races to my mind prove nothing. They do not test the jumping abilities of a horse. They may be some sort of a test of his speed and staying powers, but at the best it is unsatisfactory, and the hurdle races are little better than big gambles. It is to be hoped that we shall never have a hurdle race for less than two miles over eight flights of hurdles. I should like to see more recruits for real steeplechasing. And in truth there is every inducement, for the Grand National this spring will be worth £2,500 and the Manchester Easter Steeplechase £3,000. If such plums as these won't tempt owners nothing will.

PROPOSED TAX ON CYCLES.

A Society journal is responsible for the statement that the Chancellor of the Exchequer is seriously considering the advisability of taxing cycles. It is suggested that he should levy a tax of 10s. a year on an ordinary bicycle, and 20s. on a tandem. This newspaper adds that it is idle to suppose that a man who gives £20 for a bicyle will give it up for such a tax as this. This, I think, is hardly a just way of looking at it. There is an immense army of cyclists in England. The Cyclists' Touring Club itself has about 18,000 members, and there are thousands of others. From this it will be gathered that a much smaller tax—if tax there must be—would realise a handsome revenue. But even if a man does spend £20 on the machine, there is something to be said for him. He loses the interest on the £20 for life. This capital is sunk in the machine and yet he is to be annually asked to pay a sum to the Exchequer which represents a considerable rate of interest on his actual outlay. This financial aspect of sport is a tempting subject to me for a future article, but in the meantime I fail to see the justice of a tax on cycles, simply because a man can afford to buy a machine.

RETURN OF H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

His Excellency Lord Harris, accompanied by the Hon. St. J. Brodrick, M. P., and Captain Fowle, Military Secretary, arrived in Bombay from Kirkee by the ordinary Poona passenger train yesterday morning. When the train stopped at Dadur, his Excellency's saloon was detached from the train, and shunted on to the B. B. and C. I. Railway Line, where it was attached to a local train, which started from Colaba at 5 o'clock. His Excellency proceeded by that train to Santa Cruz for hunting and returned to Grant Road, at 8-30 a.m. His Excellency and the Hon. St. J. Brodrick and Captain Fowle then drove to Government House, Malabar Point.

THE WILLARD OPERA COMPANY'S FAREWELL.

Last night's performance of "Dr. Bill" being so eminently successful Mr. Willard has decided to put it on the stage again this evening instead of "Dorothy." To-morrow evening "Boccaccio" will be played, the occasion being a benefit for the ladies of the company. On Saturday evening "Arabian Nights" will be reproduced, and Mr. Willard will take the opportunity of bidding farewell to his patrons of the past thirteen weeks.

NOTES FROM INDORE.

Our Indore correspondent writes:—His Highness Maharaja Holkar held a durbar on Sunday, and in appreciation of the meritorious services of Rai Bahadur Nanakchand, Deputy Minister, made him a present of Rs. 10,000, with jewellery (*kantha* and *shirpench*) worth Rs. 2,500, and a dress of honour, worth Rs. 500. Rai Bahadur Nanakchand, states the covering certificate, organized an account department, and created a new office for the remodelling of the old accounts in a very satisfactory manner. Mr. Mule, an Assistant Engineer, was also given Rs. 1,100, and Lala Bishweshwanath, the chief accountant, a dress of honour, both for good hard work.

A marriage has been arranged between Major E. Locke Elliott, D.S.O., Commandant, 1st D.C.O., Bombay Lancers, and Sybil, eldest daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel Percy Smith, Commandant, Erinpura Irregular Force.

It is announced from Rome that the Maharajah of Gwalior has signified his intention to send to the Pope, on the occasion of his episcopal jubilee, two cashmere shawls embroidered in gold. These presents will be conveyed to Rome by an aide-de-camp of the Maharajah.

THE NEW MUNICIPAL CHAMBER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—The discussions that have lately taken place at the Corporation meetings regarding the arrangement of the furniture and the acoustic properties of the Council Chamber in the New Municipal Buildings are calculated to damage me in my professional capacity unless the facts are placed before the public in their true light. I trust, therefore, you will spare me a space in your columns to enable me to do that.

I pass by the treatment which the Corporation have accorded to me in this matter without further comment than the expression of a hope that it will not form a precedent for the Corporation to follow in its dealings with professional men employed by them in the future; a treatment which exhibited such a total want of fairness towards me that, even when an insulting expression was used regarding me, neither the President, nor the Commissioner, nor any other officer seemed to think that there was any objection to it either as a matter of courtesy to me, nor did they otherwise rebuke the unmannerly speaker.

The debates on the 17th and 18th instant show plainly that, apart from anything that had happened before, and assuming that I was solely responsible for the arrangement of the dais, seats, &c., which I shall presently show I was not, the complaints made were unreasonable and unjustifiable, and the condemnation of the arrangement of the fittings and of the acoustic properties of the chamber were made hastily and without due reason.

Let me state shortly the facts as to those arrangements. My instructions, received through a former Municipal Commissioner, were to study the arrangements in some of the best-debating rooms in England, Europe, and America, and in particular those of the Birmingham Council Chamber, which, it was suggested, might be a good model to adopt. After carrying out these instructions, I came to the conclusion that the Birmingham model was the best to follow.

Plans were accordingly prepared by me showing the proposed arrangement, including the now celebrated dais, which has aroused such wrath in the corporate mind. A special interior view of the Council Chamber was made at my own expense, in order that the dais and other arrangements should be clearly understood by those members who were not accustomed to the inspection of plans. This, as well as the other drawings, was hung in the old Council Chamber for about a fortnight, to give the Corporation ample time for inspection and suggestions, and the Corporation duly approved and sanctioned the designs on March 13, 1889.

It will thus be seen that the Corporation are now condemning the arrangements which had been previously approved and sanctioned by themselves, and I submit, they are condemning them most hastily, and without a proper trial.

Regarding the acoustic properties of the Chamber the Corporation after a trial only of about three-quarters of an hour, and that trial under most adverse circumstances, arrived at the conclusion that the Chamber was defective; and when it was suggested that I should be consulted, the Corporation refused to accede to the suggestion. The experience of the next day, when the Corporation met and conducted the usual business in the chamber without any complaint on the score of defective acoustic properties, confirmed the experience of the private trial on the previous Thursday, and proved that the opinion of the Corporation was arrived at without due consideration or observation. Further, reporters were able to give a *verbatim* report of the debate on the 17th, and again on the 18th, though the Chamber was denounced as one in which it was impossible to hear.

The meeting on the 17th was not a fair test, as, on account of its being the opening day, the corridors were crowded with an unusually large number of native visitors, talking at the top of their voices. All the doors around the room, fifteen in number, and also all the ventilators were wide open, and an exceptionally strong north-west wind was blowing through the room. When the room was tested on the previous Thursday night a light breeze was blowing and about forty or fifty people were walking about, and on that occasion Dr. Blaney's and Professor Oxenham's words could be heard distinctly in any part of the Chamber.

In explaining that I am not solely responsible for the arrangement of the dais, furniture, &c., it must not be understood that I wish to shirk any part of the responsibility which is properly mine. I take the full measure of the responsibility, which is mine, and assert, without hesitation, that the arrangement which I had made has been proved by experience to be the best for a Chamber of the kind in question, and that if the Corporation had extended to me the courtesy which I had a right to expect, and had consulted me, I could have removed, without any difficulty, or material alteration of the arrangement, any defects which interfered with the acoustic properties of the Chamber.

The question whether the elevation of those entitled to sit on the dais is lowering to the dignity of the rest of the Corporation is one for the Corporation itself to decide. As a matter of convenience the arrangement has been found in Birmingham, Bristol, London, Liverpool, Manchester, and innumerable other towns to be a success. If the Corporation considered that it was an outrage upon their dignity, which seems, from the debate, to be the feeling of some members, they should have said so when the plans were before them.

Not content, however, with refusing this courtesy to me, the Municipal Commissioner has now written to me to remove the dais from the Chamber, the furniture having been removed to the verandahs by some one belonging to the Municipality, where it lies uncared for. It will be seen from the correspondence that I have refused to do this for the reasons stated in my reply, and that I requested the Municipal Commissioner, in justice to me, to lay my letter before the Corporation at their meeting, on Thursday next, but not having been able to elicit an official reply to my request from him, I am compelled to place the correspondence at your disposal, with a request that you, at any rate, in fairness to me, will make it public.—Yours, &c.,

FREDERICK WILLIAM STEVENS,
Fellow of the Royal Institute of British Architects, &c.

Jan. 25.

No. 22617 of 1892-93.
From H. A. Acworth, Esq., C.S., the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
To F. W. Stevens, Esq., C.I.E., Architect for the new Municipal Offices.

Municipal Commissioner's Office,
Bombay, 18th January, 1893.

Sir,—In accordance with the wishes of the Corporation I have the honor to request you to be good enough to arrange for the removal, as early as possible, of the dais from the Corporation Hall.—I have, &c.,

(Sd.) H. A. Acworth,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

Green Street, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 21st January, 1893.

No. 570.

H. A. Acworth, Esq., C.S., Municipal Commissioner.

Sir,—I beg to acknowledge your No. 22607 of 18th inst., and shall feel obliged by your informing me why you ask me without any explanation to remove the dais and platform from the new Municipal Buildings.

2. I may here remind you that the arrangement of the dais as well as the furniture was adopted after studying some of the best examples in England, Europe, and America, and approved and sanctioned by the Corporation, 1889.

3. I have seen the reports in the public newspapers that the Corporation hastily decided at their first meeting on Monday, the 16th inst., which lasted about three-quarters of an hour only, to abandon the arrangement that had been found to answer so well in other cities.

4. It was assumed that the acoustic properties of the Hall were defective, and when it was suggested the Corporation declined to consult me with reference to any improvement that might be made.

5. The experience of the next day when the Corporation met and conducted the usual business in the Hall, and no complaint on that score was made by anyone, confirmed the experience of the previous Thursday and showed that this opinion was arrived at without due consideration.

6. I observed that the reporters gave a *verbatim* report of every word said on Monday and again on Tuesday in a hall denounced as one in which it was impossible to hear.

7. I am confident that had the Corporation appointed a small committee of engineers from their body to consult with me that any defect in the acoustic properties of the room or the arrangement of the furniture could have been obviated.

8. The meeting on Monday last was not a fair test, as the corridors were unusually crowded with visitors talking at the pitch of their voices and every door and ventilator in the room open with an exceptionally strong North-West wind blowing through the room. When the room was tested on the previous Thursday night, when a light breeze was blowing with about forty people walking about, Dr. Blaney's and Mr. Oxenham's words could be heard distinctly in any part of the hall.

9. Had the Corporation consulted me either through a sub-committee or the Municipal Commissioner, I should have been pleased to have given any advice and any defects could have been easily rectified; however, as they have thought fit to ignore me entirely in the matter, I most respectfully beg to decline to have anything to do with the removal of any furniture from the room, the arrangement of which was approved and sanctioned by the Corporation and the former Municipal Commissioner.

10. I have the honour to request that you will be good enough to place this letter before the Municipal Corporation on Monday next.—I have, &c.,

(Sd.) F. W. Stevens.

Green Street, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 21st January, 1893.

No. 573.

H. A. Acworth, Esq., C.S., Municipal Commissioner.

Sir,—In continuation of my No. 570 of yesterday's date, I beg to send a copy of my letter forwarding the designs of the New Municipal Buildings to the Municipal Commissioner, which were hung in the old Council Chamber for about a fortnight for inspection and criticism of the Corporation and the public. On these plans the arrangement of the dais and other furniture were distinctly shown, and a *special* sketch was made for those who did not understand the plans.

It will be observed on reference to para. marked A on page 4 that I carried out the suggestion of the Municipal Commissioner regarding the elliptical arrangement of the seats, &c. These arrangements as well as all others were approved by the Corporation and sanctioned by that body on March 13, 1889.

It will thus be seen that the Corporation are entirely responsible for the arrangement that was made and which they disapprove now.—I have, &c.,

(Sd.) F. W. Stevens.

A

"The Council Chamber will be 65 ft. in length by 32ft. 6 inches in breadth by 38ft. in height. (See drawings Nos. 9 and 10.) The ceiling will be of teakwood and coved in section, and will be richly moulded, carved, and decorated. It will be observed from Plan No. 3 that I have carried out your suggestion regarding the elliptical arrangement of the seats and desks of the chamber. Those of the Chairman, Municipal Commissioner, Secretary, &c., will be placed on a platform raised about 1 foot from the ground, in order that the two former officers may be clearly seen and heard. This arrangement has been found to be the most convenient and the best for hearing in modern debating rooms, and is the plan adopted in the Birmingham Council Chamber, and those of other large towns in England."

No. 22764 of 1892-93.
From H. A. Acworth, Esq. C.S., the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay,
To F. W. Stevens, Esq., C.I.E., Architect for the New Municipal Offices.

Municipal Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 20th January, 1893.

Sir,—With reference to the 1st para. of your letter No. 570, dated this day, I have the honour to say that I do not feel called upon to give any reasons beyond the expressed wish of the President.

With regard to the last para. I will lay the letter before the Corporation in due course, but public business is at present so much in arrears that I prefer to hold it back for a short time.—Yours, &c.,

(Sd.) H. A. Acworth,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

Green Street, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 23rd January, 1893.

No. 576.

H. A. Acworth, Esq., C.S., Municipal Commissioner.

Sir,—With reference to the latter para. of your No. 22764 of 20th instant, in which you state that you will lay my letter before the Corporation in due course, but public business being so much in arrears that you prefer to hold it back for a short time, I have the honour to request that you will be good enough to lay this as well as former correspondence before that body on Thursday next, their next meeting.

I make this request as it is important that an explanation should be immediately made, or I may be injured professionally, particularly in other parts of India.

Should you not see your way to place the matter before the Corporation on that day, I shall be reluctantly compelled to place the correspondence at the disposal of the Press.

I shall be much obliged if you will acquaint me in the course of the day with your decision on my request.—I have, &c.,

(Sd.) F. W. Stevens.

MILITARY NEWS.

Captain the Hon'ble Lascelles, 7th Hussars, has been granted leave to England, pending retirement from the service.

The services of Lieutenant-Colonel H. J. Lugard, have been placed at the disposal of the Commander-in-Chief of Madras.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. L. Greenstreet, R. E., on being relieved by the former officer, proceeds to Rawalpindi on transfer to that command.

The appointment of Lieutenant J. D. Sherer, R. A., to the 14th Bengal Lancers, as a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps, has been cancelled.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. P. Tomkins, C. I. E., R. E., is, on his return from furlough in England, posted to the Bombay Command, Military Works Department.

Captain C. T. Bell, Royal Artillery, has obtained the necessary certificate of proficency for employment in the Ordnance Department, and charge of a Gun Carriage Factory.

Sanction has been accorded to a revised estimate, amounting to Rs. 1,89,000, for converting the Native mountain battery lines at Mandalay into lines for the British mountain battery.

A sum of Rs. 2,40,000 has been provided in the military estimates of 1893-94 for grass operations in the Eastern Circle, Bengal. Three lakhs have already been allotted to the Western Circle.

A scale of depression range-finders for the Coast Defences of India has been laid down by the Government of India for Bombay, Karachi, Aden, the Hooghly defences, and Madras. The scale for the Irrawaddy will be fixed hereafter.

The three guns of No. 7 Bengal Mountain Battery at Dera Ismail Khan have been ordered out to Kajuri Kach, in view to the other half of the battery at the latter place returning to Dera Ismail Khan, to be equipped and drilled with the new screw guns.

Lieutenant T. J. Marker, of the 2nd Battalion, Royal Lancaster Regiment, Ahmednagar, has been selected for the post of Acting Paymaster in place of the late Lieutenant Bowden-Smith, and will be sent to the Military Accounts Department at Poona, on the 1st proximo, for a course of instruction.

An additional grant of ten lakhs of rupees to the India Military budgets of the current year has been sanctioned by the Government of India to meet the extra expenditure likely to be incurred in connection with the Kajuri Kach force, and four and-a-half lakhs of rupees to meet the extra expenditure likely to be incurred in connection with the Kurram Escort.

No. 2 Mountain Battery, under Major Smyth, reached Dehra on its march from Umballa to Rajpore on the 17th, followed by No. 1 Mountain Battery, under Major Simpson, on the 19th; both these batteries, and No. 8 Bengal Mountain Battery, under Captain Birch marched to Rajpore on the 19th, to attend the special practice camp for mountain batteries under Colonel Latour, R. A.

The Commander-in-Chief, Bombay Army, will leave Poona on February 2nd on a tour of inspection in the Mhow and Sind districts, proceeding via Dhond and Munmad to Mhow, where he will arrive on the 3rd and leave on the evening of the 5th for Neemuch, arriving there on the 6th and leaving on the 7th for Nasirabad, arriving on the 7th and landing on the 8th via Bandikui, Rewari, Ferozepore, Raewind, Mooltan, Sukkur, arriving there on the 12th and leaving on the 12th, staying the day at Ruk; arrive at Hyderabad on the 13th and leave on the 14th; at Karachi, where he will halt until the 23rd, on which date he will leave by sea for Bombay and will arrive at Poona on the 25th February at 8 p.m.

The Camp-of-Exercise will come to an end on the 28th instant, when the troops in Camp will march-past on the general-parade, ground at Poona, and return to barracks. Those for outstations will leave as follows:—The 3rd Bombay Light Infantry will move on the 30th instant for Dhulia and Malliagaum, *en route* to Mhow. The 10th Bombay Light Infantry will start on the 30th instant for Satara. Five companies of the 2nd Battalion Royal Lancaster Regiment, will leave for Ahmednagar on the 31st instant. The two companies of this corps for detached duty at Satara will leave for that station on the 17th February. The 26th Field Battery will return to Ahmednagar after completion of their annual practice. The Royal North Lancashire Regiment will be moved to Bombay by rail on a date which will be fixed hereafter. The 8th Bombay Infantry will march to Ahmednagar on the 17th February.

A marriage has been arranged between Captain Norman C. Perkins, Indian Staff Corps and Burma Commission, son of Major-General E. N. Perkins, of Lyme Regis, and Florence, youngest daughter of the late William T. Carlisle, of Ewell, Surrey.

BEYTS, CRAIG AND CO.'S INSOLVENCY.

IN THE MATTER OF CHARLES ANTHONY BEYTS AND ANOTHER.

This was an examination of witnesses in the Insolvent Debtors' Court yesterday in the matter at the instance of the Chartered Mercantile Bank and the English official receiver in Bankruptcy in accordance with a recent order of the court made under Section 36 of the Act. The Hon. Mr. Lang, Advocate-General, and Mr. Robertson, instructed by Messrs. Crawford, Burder, Buckland, and Bayley, appeared on behalf of the Bank and the English official receiver. Harry Stafford Beyts, a convict in the Bombay jail, and a native witness were examined.

Harry Stafford Beyts, examined by Mr. Lang, said he was manager of the firm of Beyts, Craig and Co., when they suspended payment in June, 1892. He arrived in Bombay at the end of April, 1891, when Mr. Craig was the manager of the firm. The latter left for Europe before the rains. He came out again. Witness only managed from May to October. Mr. Craig went away again in April, 1892, and left witness in charge. Witness knew Heeralal Ramgopal, with whom his firm had had transactions. The nature of those transactions was miscellaneous, such as lending money against and advancing money for goods. Heeralal acted for the firm as a native banker. Witness' firm largely imported coal, steel-hoops, sugar, and other goods. Heeralal did not advance against all the firm's imports, but he did so when the firm wanted him to do it. He made advances when the goods arrived, but sometimes he had made advances before arrival. The firm gave him a lien on the goods. If the goods were in the warehouse, he was given the key. When the goods had not arrived, the firm used sometimes to hand Heeralal the bills of lading.

Have you an entry of these transactions in your books?—No. I know nothing about the accounts or the books.

But surely you were the manager?—Yes; but I knew nothing about the accounts, which were kept by man, named Smythe, who went home about a month before the failure. He was assisted by a Parsee, named Merwanjee. Smythe was the book-keeper himself. Witness could not say what goods Heeralal had a lien on. At the time of the failure, witness did not think the firm owed Heeralal anything. At the time of the failure he had a lot of imports which had not been realised. As regards exports, Heeralal advanced monies on goods purchased in Bombay. He had charge of the warehouse. Sometimes the goods were shipped, and then the firm paid him by advances from the bank. The firm might have had an agreement with Heeralal before witness came out. Witness could not give any details of the state of the account with Heeralal at the time of the failure; his mind had been too much troubled to think about it. There might have been a separate coal account. Witness did not know. Witness could not account for a large debit balance appearing in the coal account. He supposed the balance was correctly entered. Merwanjee kept the cash-book. Witness could not say whether he was in Bombay or not. The firm were in the habit of making shipments on joint account with native constituents, and also in their own account, but not always. Advances were obtained from the banks against these shipments.

When the shipments were made on joint account, what was done with the advances? Did you keep them or divide them?—That depended on who had purchased the goods. When advances were obtained on the goods of native constituents, they were handed over to them. The firm took consignments from the native firm of Jackeria, Essa and Co. At times the firm shipped goods on joint account with them. The goods were shipped to witness' firm, but sometimes to the home-buyer. Witness got accounts from England, showing the result of the sales. When the firm failed, witness believed that Jackeri Essa owned them a lot of money. There had been large deficits

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

The usual weekly meeting of the Bombay Municipal Standing Committee was held yesterday afternoon, under the presidency of Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee. There were also present Principal R. G. Oxenham, Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna, Dr. Viegas, Mr. Javerilal U. Yajnik, Mr. K. M. Shroff, Mr. K. N. Kabraji, Mr. A. M. Dhurumsey, Mr. Grattan Geary, and Colonel W. H. Wilson.

TELEPHONIC COMMUNICATION ON THE TANSA LINE.

The Committee considered letter No. 22886, dated 21st instant, from the Commissioner, forwarding a further letter from Mr. Tomlinson, on the subject of telephonic communication on the Tansa line, and strongly recommending for sanction, at a cost of Rs. 780 per annum, the scheme therein referred to, for the southern section from Bombay to the sluice above Vehar Lake, where any surplus Tansa water is let out into Vehar Lake.

The Committee resolved that the Corporation be recommended to sanction the outlay of Rs. 780 per annum for the cost of telephonic communication over the Government telegraph lines for the southern section of the Tansa Water-works, *viz.*, from Worlee to the sluice above Vehar lake and to the sluice-house at Sion, and that the cost be debited to the surplus cash balance.

VERIFICATION AND STAMPING OF GRAIN MEASURE.

In accordance with his notice of motion Dr. Viegas moved "that the Municipal Commissioner be requested to state whether he has provided for verification the standard of grain measure called *phara*, and whether such measures used in the City are verified and stamped on comparison with such standard *phara*."

Dr. Viegas submitted that it was now about four years since the stamping department had been transferred from the police department to the Municipality. It had been brought to his notice that the stamping of the *phara* measures had not been properly done. Since the transfer the *phara* measures used in the City had not been stamped by the Municipality, and the consequence was the merchants used measures of different capacities. The old *phara* was of two kinds. The *phara* for rice had a capacity of 17½ *pailees*, while for other kinds of grain it was 16½ *pailees*. Ever since the transfer the *phara* had been brought down to 16½ *pailees* all round. But that was not the complaint. The complaint was that the stamping had not been carried on, and that as a consequence there was a good deal of confusion. Some of the seller used *pharas* which were of a smaller capacity while some buyers demanded the *phara* should be of a greater capacity. That effect had contributed to a good deal of demoralization to the trade in that line, and further, it was said that the Municipality had an income of about two or three thousand rupees by the section in the Act not being enforced. What he had stated was on the authority of the people who had spoken to him upon this matter. He was, therefore, open to correction in case his information was not right. Section 488 of the Municipal Act required that the Municipal Commissioner should provide such legal standard of measure and weights which he deemed requisite for the purpose of verification of the weights and measures in the City, and to make such arrangement as might be deemed proper for the safe keeping of such a standard. He (Dr. Viegas) would like to know from the Municipal Commissioner if he had provided such a standard for that particular measure, and further, whether the measures used in the city were compared with that standard and were stamped after being verified, so that the sellers and buyers might use the same kind of measure.

Dr. Bhalchandra seconded the motion.

The Municipal Commissioner, in reply to Dr. Viegas, said that they had a standard *phara*. The merchants were at liberty to bring their weights and measures to the office to get them verified. When they were brought they were compared with the standard and stamped. Under the Act they had no power to compel the merchant to bring their weights for verification.

Dr. Viegas pointed out the fact that it was the police who formerly inspected the weights and measures and had them stamped, and regularly carried out this work.

The Municipal Commissioner replied that if the stamping were enforced it was done in ignorance. There was nothing in the Act to give them power to compel merchants to have their weights and measures examined. There was a standard *phara* at the Crawford Market by which the public measures of that capacity could be tested. Whether the dealers brought their measures to be tested was a question which would have to be ascertained from the dealers themselves, who were not bound to have their weight and measures tested.

Colonel Wilson observed that if anybody found that a merchant or tradesman had a false measure in his possession all that was required to do was to secretly lay a formal complaint before the police.

Mr. Shroff: Cannot the police of their own accord examine the measures?

Colonel Wilson; Yes, if they are false.

Principal Oxenham suggested that under the law as it at present stood the merchants were not bound to submit their measures for verification. That was certainly not a very satisfactory state of things. They might, however, to some extent remedy the evil by imposing it as a condition on all those who occupied stalls in their markets to submit all their weights and measures for verification. If this suggestion were carried out all the weights and measures in their markets could be safely relied upon.

Dr. Viegas remarked the provisions of the Act required some amendment in the matter he brought before them, and declared his intention of bringing its consideration before the Corporation.

Some other business was attended to, and the meeting then separated.

SIR A. MILLER ON TRIAL BY JURY.

At the annual meeting of a Calcutta native literary club, on Saturday, Sir A. Miller delivered a lecture on "Trial by Jury,—its History." In his introductory remarks he said: "If anyone has come here hoping to hear anything about the agitation at present exciting a good deal of attention in Bengal, he will be disappointed. What I am going to say to you has no special reference to juries in India more than any others, and most of it has no reference to them at all. I may add that I so informed your excellent Secretary when I first suggested the subject to him long before any notice of this lecture had appeared in the papers." Sir A. Miller, in the course of his lecture, said that he supposed that if a jurist, or a philosopher, were to sit down to work out of his own inner consciousness, as the German *savant* did the camel, a scheme for the investigation and determination of disputed questions of fact, depending sometimes upon the relative values of contradictory evidence, sometimes upon the propriety or the contrary of subtle and minute inferences, sometimes upon the relevancy or irrelevancy of certain arbitrary presumptions, there could hardly have been any plan offered for his construction which he would have been more certain to discard with contempt as wholly inadmissible and absurd than one which confided this delicate task to the agency, of, so to say "the man in the street," *i.e.*, to the decision of a number of private individuals, taken at haphazard and absolutely without any special qualification for the function, except that of being believed to be destitute of all previous knowledge of the subject. The absurdity of the plan was heightened and accentuated when so large a number as 12 was chosen for this purpose, as if to relieve any individual juror from any possible feeling of personal responsibility. He then proceeded to explain, by historical references, how it had come about that an agency *a priori* so unfitted for its purpose had come to be accepted almost as a fetish of every civilised nation under heaven. In conclusion, he said that under one of the rules consequent on the Judicature Acts, the great majority of civil actions at home though still triable by a jury, are in practice determined before judges sitting alone, even though involving mere questions of usage, which used to be the peculiar province and pride of Liverpool and London special juries. Whether criminal cases in England would, or would not, follow the example of civil actions in their disuse of juries as they have followed it in their use, time alone could tell. There was no discussion on the lecture. A vote of thanks was given to Sir Comer Petheram, who presided at the meeting.

The Russian Government have completed a scheme for the reform of the Consular service, whereby the Consulates are to be increased in number and Russian Consuls of foreign nationality are to be gradually replaced by subjects of the Czar.

A REMARKABLE speech which (as the *Daily News* Vienna correspondent states) the Austrian papers have not dared to report, has been made by Herr Carl Eostvoes, the leader of the Hungarian Independent party. Herr Eostvoes, referring to a report that the Emperor-King was angry with the Hungarians, said he did not admit the right of the King to be angry with the nation. The judgment and feeling of a people should be of more weight than that of the King, and the sooner the latter was informed of the real situation the better. He ended in a burst of fierce patriotism, declaring that Hungary should be dearer to the party than Heaven, and that they would give up their Confession rather than wrong their country.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Panjab Government have been considering precautionary measures for the prevention of dishonest practices at public examinations.

The notice of the Kashmir authorities will be drawn to the prevalence of small-pox with a view to precautionary measures for the vaccination of unprotected children.

An Amateur Dramatic Club has been formed at Peshawar. General Collett is the President.

On January 15 a man crept into Mr. Merk's camp at Buland Khail and stole a rifle from a clerk of the camp. Shots were fired at him, but he escaped, and no trace has up to the present been found of him or the rifle.

The Punjab Government have forwarded to the Government of India a petition presented to Mr. Merk by the Turis, in which they pray that the direct road from Kurram through Afghanistan to Meshed may be re-opened for Turi pilgrims.

Mr. J. F. Finlay has returned to Calcutta from leave, which he has been spending on a voyage to the Straits and Hongkong. He resumed the Secretaryship to Government in the Financial Department on Saturday last.

The detachments of the 3rd Bombay Light Cavalry at present engaged in the pursuit of the dacoits in Kathiawar are subjecting the whole of the islands in the Runn of Cutch to a most minute and exhaustive search.

A further extension of service, up to the end of March 1894, has been granted, we understand, to Major R. Annesley, Cantonment Magistrate of Bareilly and Commandant of the local Volunteer Corps. We can readily believe that it is in every way for the public interest that an officer like Major Annesley should be retained: but what a commentary such a double extension furnishes on the scheme by which Cantonment Magistracies were to be filled by junior officers of the Staff Corps and vacated every five years, just as they were beginning to know a little about their work.

The following Officers have been deputed from Madras Presidency to attend the Cavalry Camp of Exercise at Muridki, travelling at public expense, but without chargers:—Captain H. G. de Pledge, 19th Hussars; Major A. B. Fenton, 2nd Madras Lancers; and Captain D. G. Ievers, 1st Madras Lancers.

In a resolution of the Bengal Government, it is stated that the total receipts under Land Revenue for the year 1893-94 are estimated at Rs. 3,84,33,000. If this amount be realised, the Provincial share will be about 85 1-3 lakhs. The total receipts of the Education Department are estimated at Rs. 5,71,000, against Rs. 610,000 the sanctioned estimate for the present year. A sum of about one lakh has been provided to meet the cost of the Civil Engineering College, Howrah. The revenue from excise is estimated at Rs. 1,15,00,000, an increase of nearly five lakhs as compared with last year.

As long as the seat of Government of the Central Provinces remains at Nagpore, writes a contemporary it will probably be considered necessary to maintain a garrison at Kampti, there being no accommodation to speak of at Nagpore. But this necessity has been considerably reduced of late years by the opening up of railways, which have rendered communication between Nagpore and neighbouring military stations quick and easy. It, therefore, seems possible that the question of reducing Kampti may shortly come under consideration, since of itself the station is of no importance whatever. It can only be called important in so far as it holds troops in readiness for use in the Central Provinces: and now that these can be got from other stations in very little more time, its significance becomes considerably lessened. As a training ground for troops, it is as useless a spot as could be pitched upon. In the hot weather the heat is so intense as to be almost prohibitive of lengthy parades. In the rains the country round about is quite impracticable, and the troops are confined to their small parade ground or the roads for their military exercises. In the cold weather the cantonment is surrounded with crops, and it is a matter of great difficulty to practise any extensive manœuvres, at that time of year. Apart from these considerations the soil in and round about the station is black cotton, of the worst type, and totally unsuitable, therefore, for the mounted branches of the service. Formerly horse artillery and cavalry were quartered there, but these have been withdrawn, and the battery of field artillery might also follow, as there is but one reason for its retention, and that is cheapness, which may be a financial consideration, but not a military one. Should it be at any time necessary, while the station continues to be a military one, to move troops into the country away from the line of rail, there would be great difficulty in collecting sufficient transport, as the Government transport consists merely of a dozen camels, 68 mules, and 58 bullocks, which would have to be supplemented by country carts and bullocks, and these would much interfere with the marching powers of the force. The Kampti brigade can therefore hardly be called "mobile."

Under the new reorganisation scheme the responsibility of Civil Surgeons in Bengal for the efficient performance of vaccination work in their several districts is largely increasing. A suggestion has been made that since they are required to undertake inspections at a distance from head-quarters, they should be supplied with tents. To this Sir Charles Elliott has objected. Their vaccination inspections in the interior are intended, he says, to be in the nature of flying visits to towns, thanas, and villages, and "if intelligently arranged in connection with their periodical inspections of dispensaries may easily be accomplished without tents, advantage being taken of existing district inspection bungalows, rest houses, and the spare rooms in police stations."

Surgeon-Colonel Gregg has suggested to the Bengal Government that the control of Municipal vaccinators may be vested wholly in the Civil Surgeon of the district. Under the reorganisation scheme, the Civil Surgeon is responsible for the vaccination throughout the whole of his district, and not as before in the mofussil area only. The proposal, therefore, that he should exercise control over the vaccination officers is obviously reasonable. The Sanitary Commissioner in support of his suggestion points out that the majority of Chairmen and vice Chairmen of Municipalities are incompetent to judge of vaccination work, and mentions cases in which ignorance on the part of these officials has led to serious abuse of their powers.

The question whether a separate Medical Officer should be allowed for the Madras Infantry Depot at Pallaveram is now under the consideration of the Government of India. If it be decided to allow one, the collateral question of making the appointment equivalent as regards pay and allowances to the charge of a Native regiment will be considered separately.

Under the head of "Scientific and other Minor Departments," a total grant of Rs. 3,81,000 has been sanctioned by the Bengal Government for the coming financial year. Of this sum about Rs. 17,000 is regarded as "Imperial," comprising a grant of Rs. 11,000 to the Civil Veterinary Department, and Rs. 6,000 for the preservation and translation of ancient manuscripts. Of the Provincial charges botanic and other public gardens receive over a lakh; chinchona plantations about the same amount, while provincial museums, emigration, trade registrations, public exhibitions and fares, scientific societies and experimental cultivation are allotted sums varying from Rs. 16,000 to Rs. 22,000. It is noteworthy that charges incidental to the working of the Indian Factories Act are estimated at Rs. 18,400. The Rs. 10,000 contributed towards the representation of Indian tea at the Chicago Exhibition will also be included in next year's budget.

The death of General G. B. Mainwaring, of the Staff Corps, writes the *Pioneer*, has carried off one of the few living students of the little known language of the Lepchas of the Darjeeling hills. For many years of his service General Mainwaring was on "general duty" at Darjeeling, engaged in the work of preparing a Grammar and Dictionary of the Lepcha language. The Grammar he lived to complete, and it was published by the Bengal Government some years ago. The body of the work is admirable, and it remains, and is likely to remain, the standard authority on the obscure language of a tribe which is rapidly dying out. For the Dictionary the General collected and collated very ample materials; but towards the end of his life his health was weak, and he could not bring himself to face the task of carrying the work through the press. It will not, however, be lost to the scientific world. Some months before the General's death the Bengal Government had entrusted the task of bringing out the Dictionary to Dr. Adolf Grunwedel, Director of the Indian Section of the Museum of Ethnography in Berlin, a well known authority on Sanskrit, Tibetan, and Lepcha, who has already published a small glossary of the latter tongue. The fact that the work is in Dr. Grunwedel's hands is a guarantee that it will be a worthy monument of the labours of General Mainwaring, and of the German *savant* who has succeeded to the fruits of so many years toil.

A NOTIFICATION No. 14248, dated 18th January, issued from the Calcutta Port Commissioner's office, states that in anticipation of the sanction of the Commissioners, the Vice-Chairman has decided that from 17th January, a special toll of four annas will be levied on actual weight, on gunnies which are not shipped through the jetties or docks, provided that the weight is stated on the Custom House challan, and that the declared weight is stamped on every bale. Failing compliance with these conditions, shippers of gunnies will be charged four annas per wharf ton. As the tolls hitherto levied on consignments have been strictly in accordance with Government notification, no refund will be made on consignments the challans for which were lodged prior to 17th January. Such is the notification as it stands, but as it is not defined whether gross or net weight is intended, that point is left open, and the question is whether the fee to be paid on weight of bales is to be based on weight of bags per contract, or not. Secondly, nobody knows what a wharf ton is, and no allowance is made for short shipments, and the notification suggests that the order of the Vice-Chairman must be some modification of the orders in a Government notification, and lastly, being dated 18th, refers to business of the 17th January, and the entire edict is, it will be observed, in anticipation of sanction of the Commissioners. Altogether it is perhaps needless to add that no small dissatisfaction is created among those engaged in the trade in jute fabrics.

The financial arrangements in connection with the transfer of the South Lushai country from Bengal to Assam, are such that the latter administration will not have any extra burden imposed upon it. Five lakhs annually has been the allotment sanctioned by the Government of India for the maintenance of peace and good order on the Chittagong border, and this sum will be placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Assam. With it he should be able to keep up the frontier-police battalion, and provide for the administrative wants of the new tracts which are about to pass into his charge. He will not, however, have much to spare, and imperial funds must be drawn upon for urgent works such as the construction of a military road connecting Aijal on the North Lushai hills with Lungleh. That road, in the opinion of an up-country paper, should certainly be undertaken as quickly as possible, for the thorough pacification of the country cannot be assured until the military police holding it are able to move freely between these two posts. One cannot go on sending punitive expeditions every year, for it is a costly matter to employ regular troops, and the Lushais will be only embittered against us by constant harrying. Firm and continuous pressure exercised from the posts held by the two police battalions under the direction of the Civil Officer in charge, is what is needed. Coercion, to be effective must be promptly applied, and not be resorted to spasmodically in the cold season only. The chiefs and their head-hunting followers will appreciate the position when they find their country garrisoned permanently by the military police always held in readiness to suppress any rising. But a good road must be driven from Aijal to Lungleh, and outposts established at convenient points along it, if this impression of our strength is to be brought home to the Lushais as a body.

It is rumoured in Anglo-Indian circles (the London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* says) that "a vacancy will shortly occur in the Council of the Secretary of State for India through the retirement, after nine years' service, of General Sir Peter S. Lumsden, whose name was so prominent a few years ago in connection with the Afghan Boundary Commission. The names of several Army officers of more or less distinction are mentioned as candidates, but before considering their claims it is not improbable that the Earl of Kimberley will communicate with Lord Roberts on the subject. Lord Roberts would be a decided acquisition to the council, and failing the offer of any post of a more distinctively military character—and it seems unlikely that any important command will be vacant when Lord Roberts comes home in April next—it is thought that he might be glad to join the India Council, if only for a time. His immediate predecessor as Commander-in-Chief in India, General Sir Donald Stewart, is a member of the Council, as was also for a brief period Viscount Wolseley. The appointment is for ten years, and the duties not being irksome, the pay of £1,200 per annum is fair."

It is reported (says the Moscow correspondent of the *Standard*) that the Ministry of Justice has carried to the Imperial Council for ratification a proposal to exempt female convicts sentenced to Siberia from the punishment of flogging and wearing leg irons. It is intended to replace these by restrictions as to diet, especially as regards the proportion of hot food, and by complete isolation from the other prisoners. How the latter condition can be fulfilled, in face of the notoriously inadequate accommodation in Siberian prisons, is not stated.

Reports have been current in New York that Mr. Charles Foster, Secretary to the Treasury, has formed a scheme for the issue of a large amount of bonds for gold, but that the President has forbidden the execution of the project.

The Paris *Figaro* of Jan. 4 publishes an account of an interview with the Russian General Komaroff, the present director of St. Petersburg journal *Svet*, who declares that in the event of a war between France and Germany Russia would certainly aid the former. He added that the Franco-Russian alliance was as popular in Russia as in France. General Tchernaieff, attached to the Ministry of War, who was also interviewed by the representative of the *Figaro*, is said to have declared that war with Germany would be the most popular of all Russian wars.

According to the *Daily Telegraph's* Vienna correspondent, a poor shoemaker in the city of Grosswarden, in Hungary, Franz Vosska by name, though now not worth a five-pound note, will in a few days or weeks be the owner of no less than £200,000 sterling, left by a Coresus named Kohler, who died intestate in London some time ago.

A French soldier has quite recently returned to his native place (says a *Times* correspondent) after having been long since considered dead. He was taken prisoner by the Germans in 1870, and has remained in captivity ever since, his prolonged detention being due to two unsuccessful attempts to escape. The man returned home to find that his wife had married again and had borne children to his successor.

A large meeting was held on December 3 in Bellymena Town Hall to congratulate Sir George S White on his recent appointment as Commander-in-Chief of H. M.'s Forces in India. Sir Francis Macnaghten presided. On the motion of Lord O'Neil, seconded by Lord Macnaghten, a congratulatory resolution was unanimously passed, and it was further decided to shortly present Sir George with a handsome testimonial.

The difference between Great Britain and Portugal in reference to the delimitation of territory in Manicaland continues to occupy much attention in Lisbon. The negotiations between the Governments are for the time being at a standstill pending the arrival in London of Maj. Liverson, who is on his way from Africa to report to the British Foreign Office.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.

(Before Mr. U. W. Chitty, Chief Judge.)

A DISPUTED CLAIM.

GOORDAYUL SIDARMUL *vs.* GADDUM, BYTHELL AND CO., AND ANOTHER.

The plaintiff sued to recover from the defendants the sum of Rs. 2,000 alleged to be due on account of piece-goods sold to them by the plaintiff. Mr. Brown, solicitor, with Mr. Rustomjee Patel, appeared for the plaintiffs. Mr. Little, of the firm of Messrs. Little, Smith, Nicholson, and Bowen, appeared for the defendants, Messrs. Gaddum, Bythell and Co., while Mr. Payne, of the firm of Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani, appeared for Purshotam Haridass.

His Honour, in delivering judgment, said: This is a suit brought by the plaintiffs, a Marwaree firm of piece-goods merchants, to recover from the first and second defendants, Messrs. Gaddum, Bythell and Co., a sum of Rs. 2,000, part of a large sum of Rs. 2,361-9 alleged to be due on an account for piece-goods sold to them during the years 1889 and 1890. The plaintiff further claims in the alternative to recover from Purshotam Haridass, the third defendant such moneys, if any (part of the said account) as Messrs. Gaddum, Bythell and Co., may be held to have properly paid or allowed to the third defendant. A great quantity of evidence, both oral and documentary, has been placed upon the record, but the points at issue both of fact and law lie in a narrow compass. The first and second defendants allege that as the third defendants alone signed the indents he was alone responsible. They further allege that the accounts of the third defendant including the account in question have been settled. They also dispute the correctness of the last four items in the account. The third defendant alleges that he is not in any way liable to the plaintiffs, and that his name was only used to evade the responsibility of the Piece-Goods Association, to which I shall refer later on. The third defendant denies the settlement of this account with the first and second defendant. The facts as admitted or proved are shortly as follows: In June, 1892, the Piece-Goods Association in Bombay passed a resolution, which in effect prohibited European firms from dealing directly with Marwaree merchants and others not members of the Association on penalty of losing the custom of such merchants. In consequence of such resolution it was impossible for Messrs. Gaddum, Bythell and Co., and others to deal directly with such merchants as the plaintiffs. They, therefore, adopted an expedient to avoid the difficulty, and allowed the third defendant to make large purchases from them in his own name on account of Marwaree merchants. The third defendant had had some small dealings with Messrs. Gaddum, Bythell and Co., on his own account before this course of dealing began. It was no doubt arranged (as to the knowledge of the European assistants of the firm I will speak later on) between Krishnarao, the salesman of Messrs. Gaddum, Bythell and Co., and Purshotam and certain Marwarees that this course of business should be pursued. Messrs. Gaddum, Bythell and Co., do not deny it in the case of the Marwarees, Jeewansing Attarsing and Mohanlal Bijjonal, from whom they actually took guarantees. The accounts in Messrs. Gaddum, Bythell and Co.'s books were entirely in the name of Purshotum Haridass; the indents were signed by him, moneys were nominally paid in by him and goods delivered in his name. The custom, as appeared from Krishnarao's evidence, and the document produced was for Krishnarao to go to the bazaar and get orders from Marwarees addressed to Purshotum Haridass, and there were used to make out the indents in his name. Such orders were sometimes written on slips of paper and sometimes in a book of lithographed forms, which were prepared for the purpose in Messrs. Gaddum, Bythell and Co.'s office, and which has been produced when the goods were supplied. The moneys were of course paid in Purshotum Haridass' name. The accounts were made out to him and handed to the person paying moneys, and the person might or might not be a servant of the plaintiffs and other Marwarees. The goods were ultimately taken delivery of by the firm originally ordering them through Purshotum Haridass. Under these circumstances it is necessary to consider what was the exact relation of the parties to one another. It was contended on the part of the plaintiff and Purshotum Haridass that the later was merely a commission agent. The first and second defendants allege that he was the principal in the transactions. I think that neither contention is exactly correct. In the first place Purshotum Haridass was not paid by commission in the ordinary way. I think it is clearly proved that his remuneration consisted of a return of half per cent. out of the two and a half charged by Messrs. Gaddum, Bythell and Co. I think that Purshotum Haridass must be regarded as an agent working for principles not necessarily named or known in the agency, being necessary in order to avoid the consequence of the resolution of the Piece-Goods Association. I think that the orders in the lithographed book, show clearly that he was not the principle in many of the transactions carried out in his name, though doubtless he and his firm did occasionally indent for goods on their own account. Under these circumstances it follows that *prima facie* the plaintiff would be entitled to enforce the obligations arising from Acts done by their agent, Purshotum Haridass. (Sec. 226 of the I. C. A.) In my opinion it would be impossible to hold otherwise than that Messrs. Gaddum, Bythell and Co. knew or had reason to suspect that Purshotam was an agent for Marwaree firms. There was a question whether the settlement actually included the items of the accounts now sued on or whether it was confined to the personal dealings of Purshotum Haridass and his firm, but I consider that it is unnecessary to decide that point. I think on the whole case that the first and the second defendants are liable to the plaintiff on this account, and that they have failed to show any grounds under Section 231 or 232 for escaping that liability. Indeed those sections as the cases show apply for the most part to questions of set off, and here no question of set off arises. In my opinion the case of Cooke *vs.* Eghelby cited by Mr. Brown is directly in point. The cases cited by Mr. Little went to show that Purshotum would be liable to Messrs. Gaddum, Bythell and Co. This is not denied. The business was transacted in his name, and he would of course be answerable. It was suggested by Mr. Little that as Messrs. Gaddum, Bythell and Co. had elected to treat Purshotam as principle the plaintiff had no rights, but I fail to see the force of the contention which is directly contrary to Section 226. It remains to be considered how the accounts should be between the parties. It is admitted that account C is correct with the exception of the last four items on the left-hand side. The items that are admitted by Mr. Brown as not proved should be abandoned. As to the items of Rs. 5,450-6-10 for 17 bales, Mr. Little contended that the proceeds of two bales were not received and that the amount should be Rs. 4,844-1-9. The evidence on this point is not satisfactory as it is difficult to trace the identical bales. Mr. Brown suggested that as the defendants had not proved that the two bales were delivered, they must be held liable. I think, however, that it was for the plaintiff to show that Messrs. Gaddum, Bythell and Co. had received the proceeds of those two bales and that have not done so. I shall, therefore, disallow the price of those two bales. The total amount to be struck off; the account on the D side will be Rs. 805-5-7 and the balance in favour of the defendants will be reduced to Rs. 1,104-14-5. The interest on this balance will be Rs. 264-0-0. There will, therefore, be a decree against the first and the second defendant for Rs. 1,368-14-5 and costs on that amount. The suit will be dismissed as against the third defendant. The first and the second defendants must pay to the plaintiff Rs. 180 as professional costs. It appears that the *vakalatnama* of Purshotum Haridass was signed by Ramratton who had no authority to do so, and, therefore, no professional costs will be allowed to the third defendant.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

RICE-CROP PROSPECTS, 1892-93.

Summary.—The total area under rice cultivation in the ten chief rice-producing districts of Lower Burma is now estimated at 4,451,638 acres or 210,886 acres more than the area actually under crop in 1891 and 13,969 acres more than the estimate given last month. There is an increase of 8,924 acres in the Bassein estimate and small increase in Pegu, Tharrawaddy, Prome, and Amherst.

The estimates of outturn are unchanged except in Prome, where a 16-anna crop is now expected. It is estimated that there will be available for export 1,625,000 tons of cargo rice equivalent to 27,542,372 cwts of cleaned rice, including what is required for Upper Burma.

The last section of the Anatolian Railways from Polatti to Angora was opened for traffic on Dec. 31. The *Daily News'* Constantinople correspondent telegraphs:—"An eager contest is going on here between the Germans and English who are seeking railway concessions in Asia Minor. The Germans have asked for a concession to extend the present Scutari and Angora line to Badgad. This is strongly opposed by the French and, it is said, also by the Russian Ambassador, and it is not favourably regarded by the English. The English company owning the line between Smyrna and Cassaba propose to go to Konia and Angora, and as a condition of the concession being granted them, to abandon the heavy claim for compensation, and to construct the line without guarantee. It is assumed that if one concession be accepted the other will be rejected."

"LIKE A MOUSE."

A writer in the *Bombay Catholic Examiner* makes some observations on a recent Municipal incident:—Agreeably to Mr. Dinshaw Eduljee Wacha's suggestion, our esteemed City Fathers made their entry into the People's Palace on Monday last—"like a mouse." An austere, Spartan simplicity characterised the occasion. There was no elaborate ceremonial, no pompous procession, no rhetorical fireworks—not even a Portuguese band. There were no emblems of outward rejoicing; not a pice worth of bunting was hung out from the "Palace." The days of big *tamashas* are past, the public money is not to be lavished on empty displays, the guardians of the Municipal purse have acquired an "economic conscience" which will tolerate no concession to mere sentimental gratifications. In common with every other oppressed tax-payer I can but rejoice.

But no sooner were our worthy Æ liles assembled in their new Council Chamber than, embarrassed by their environment, they became, to use a French phrase, *tout a fait desorientes*. The *dais* on which were enthroned the President of the Corporation, the Municipal Commissioner, and other high functionaries, the splendidly upholstered and high-backed chairs and the portentous desks for the portfolios and writing materials of the seventy-two Wise Men, the Reporters' Gallery and Strangers' Gallery, *a la* House of Commons—all contributed to the bewilderment of the assembled members. In a little time they might have accommodated themselves to their surroundings were it not for the painful discovery that they were inaudible to each other. When the President opened the proceedings in his usual mild tones, Mr. Wacha politely requested him to "speak up." Mr. Javerilal replied that he was speaking as "up" as he was able, and that it was not his fault if his voice did not reach the remotest corner of the hall. Notwithstanding the President's efforts there were loud cries from the east and from the west, "We cannot hear you." Then Mr. Mehta, "speaking at the top of his voice"—just as if he were pitching into Mr. Lee-Warner—made some remarks about the internal economy and arrangements of the hall where, he pathetically observed, they had to pass the remainder of their lives. But even Mr. Mehta "shouting at the top of his voice," as the report says, could not be heard by Mr. Kabrajee. Those who had the advantage of catching what Mr. Pherozeshah said understood him to propose the removal, *instanter*, of the *dais*, the desks, the chairs, and the other elaborate appointments and the introduction in their stead of the old chairs, tables, etc., of the former hall.

Mr. Mehta's proposal was promptly seconded, and Mr. Dinshaw Eduljee Wacha heartily supported it, also "at the top of his voice. Whilst condemning the People's Palace as more ornamental than useful, Mr. W. was interrupted by a member, anxious apparently not to lose the gifted speaker's observations, with the request of "louder please." Mr. Wacha complied by "shouting out as loud as he could," and proceeded to observe that as the acoustic properties of the hall were bad, they would have to shout at the top of their voice to make themselves understood and thus have to "waste a little more of their time." The discussion went on, various members making various suggestions till Dr. Banks, speaking, we are told, "in a loud and rather excited manner," very sensibly suggested that "all should not speak at one time," and added, that they had not come to make a bear-garden of the Corporation. Mr. Solomon then took up the parable, and made such remarks as we might naturally expect from one who bears an ancient and honoured name. He thought, and very properly, that they should give the present arrangements a fair trial, a suggestion which found no favour whatever. There were other contributions to the discussion, inaudible to the majority of the members, till Mr. Mehta rose to reply to the debate, *Inter alia*, Mr. Mehta said "the chairman of the Standing Committee should leave his seat on the *dais* and sit down on the floor of the house with the other members—he must come down—because he had no more status than any other member of the Corporation." Whether it was jealousy of Dr. Cowasjee's elevation inspired the Rupert of Debate in making this levelling proposal, I really cannot say. Then Mr. Barrow, the Secretary, had to read an amendment, and those members who were sitting out east and west complained they could not hear him, but louder than that, Mr. Barrow declared, he could not read. Poor Dr. Macconochie dolefully observed that he had not heard a single word of the debate—surely a matter of rejoicing rather than of regret. Mr. Javerilal "speaking till his voice was hoarse" put the motion for adjournment till the following day, which was carried.

Mr. Mehta's proposition was, of course, carried. The Committee which was appointed to re-arrange the hall set to work vigorously, and by Tuesday afternoon all Mr. Wimbridge's splendid furniture had been bundled away out of sight. At Tuesday's meeting the Committee's report was considered, but when Dr. Cowasjee rashly suggested that before making the final arrangements for the convenience of the members they should in justice to the architect, consult him on the subject, he was courteously told by Mr. Wacha that it would be absurd to do so, and that Mr. Stevens was only "a humbug." Might not our Civic Fathers have exhibited a little more wisdom and less precipitation? Under similar circumstances a European deliberative body would have, in the first instance, called in their architect, afforded him an opportunity of observing the acoustic defects of his building, and requested him to devise a remedy. In due time the defects would have been removed. It seems, however, that we order these things better in—Bombay. We flout the architect; we incontinently condemn and upset his arrangements; we pitch the furniture out of door; we turn everything topsyturvy; in short, we behave like excited schoolboys. Mr. Wacha's apt simile of the mouse reminds me of Burns's not inappropriate lines:—

Wee, sleekit, cowrin' tim'rous beastie,
Oh, what a panic's in thy breastie!
Thou need na start awa' sae hasty,
Wi' bickering brattle!

INDIAN PATENTS.

Application in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed:—Elisha Gray of Highland Park, Lake County, State of Illinois, United States of America, Professor of Physics for an Improved Mode of, and Apparatus for, transmitting and recording electrically, autographic messages, signals and markings; Francis Alexander Hudson, of the Seeraba Indigo Concern, Bara, Tirhoot State Railway, Indigo Planter, and of George William Disney, Mozufferpore, Tirhoot State Railway, Civil Engineer, for improved methods for expediting the manufacture of indigo and thereby improving the colour, and apparatus therefor; Colonel H. L Nutt, Indian Staff Corps, Political Superintendent, Sawantvadi, Bombay Presidency, for Life-saving Apparatus, Edouard Carl-Mantrand and Ludovic Cari-Mantrand, Chemical Engineers, both of Cours Devilliers 61; Amedei Poulain, merchant, of Grande Rue Menergo 68, and Leon Garbet, broker of Rue Sylvabelle 13, all of Marseilles in the Republic of France, for a new method of preserving arachides and other oleaginous seeds or grains, John Hern, of 30, Bourke Street, Melbourne, in the Colony of Victoria, Hygienist, for improvements in the construction of sanitary utensils for bed-rooms, dry-earth closets, and house slops. Harry Edwin Abbott and Charles Arthur Turton, merchants and agents, residing at No. 7, Government Place, Calcutta; together with James Walter Champion Stevens, general agent of 47, Elliot Road, Calcutta, for a revolving table which is so constructed as to be suitable for advertising purposes to be called "Stevens' Advertising table."

Specifications of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of Act V of 1888, in the Office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act:—Andrew Charles Guy Thompson, Engineer and Planter, of Sagmootea Estate, Nowgong, Assam, for improvements in machinery or apparatus for rolling leaf, more especially tea leaf. (Filed 11th January 1893); Levi Judson Odell, Manufacturer, of Chicago, in the County of Cook, and State of Illinois, United States of America, for improvements in type-writing machines. (Filed 6th January 1893); Alexander Francis Garden Brown, of Swindridge Muir Dairy, in the County of Ayr, Scotland, Gentleman, for improvements in rotary engines, pumps, and blowers. (Filed 10th January 1893); David Caird, of 3, Crown Court, Old Broad Street, London, England, merchant for improvements in the manufacture of metal barrels and other like vessels. (Filed 7th January 1893.); Heinrich, Count von Puckler of Oberweistritz, Silesia, in the Empire of Germany, Gentleman, for an improved electric apparatus for alluring and destroying insects. (Filed 7th January 1893); Albert Williams Daw and Zacharias Williams Daw, both of Laurvig, in the Kingdom of Norway, Mining Engineers, for improvements in the construction of the stands or tripods of rock drills, and of the means for mounting such drills thereon, and also of the cradles of such drills. (Filed 10th January 1893).

The undermentioned designs have been registered:—Messrs. W. H. Nebel and Co., Bombay, for a design consisting of Saronge with imitation gold or silver arrows and imitation gold or silver flowers woven in the ground; imitation gold or silver palms with silk flowers woven in the four corners; imitation gold or silver borders, the narrow ones woven lengthwise, the broad ones woven broadwise on silk, half-silk, or cotton gauze, and grenadines; Messrs. W. H. Nebel and Co., Bombay, for a design consisting of Saronge with imitation gold or silver arrows and imitation gold or silver flowers woven in the ground; imitation gold or silver borders, the narrow ones woven lengthwise, the broad ones woven broadwise on silk, half-silk or cotton gauze, and grenadines.

The fee prescribed in schedule 4 of Act V of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the undermentioned inventions for the periods shown against each:—Fuckeer Chund Doss, Mistry of Bantra, near Howrah, in the District of Hooghly, for improvements in sugarcane mills. (From 22nd December 1883 to 21st December 1891); William Gadd, of 54, Barton Arcade, Manchester, England, Civil and Consulting Engineer, for improvements relating to the construction of gas-holders. (From 23rd January 1883 to 22nd January 1891); Alfred Nobel, Engineer, of 53, Avenue Malakoff, Paris, in the Republic of France, for improvements in the manufacture of explosives. (From 23rd February 1883 to 22nd February 1891); Fuckeer Chund Doss, Mistry of Bantra, near Howrah, in the District of Hooghly, for improvements in sugarcane mills. (From 28th March 1883 to 27th March 1891.); Charles Joseph Von Depoele, residing at No. 57, Center Street, in the City of Lynn, County of Essex, and State of Massachusetts, one of the United States of America, Electrician, for improvements in, and relating to a system of suspended bare wires, travelling connections between the said wires and the motor and switches, etc., in and for electric railways. (From 28th May 1883 to 27th May 1891.)

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE LATE MR. PESTONJEE HORMUSJEE CAMA, C.I.E.

Says the "Native Opinion": In the deceased gentleman the Parsee community have lost a

THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

THE GERMAN EMPEROR AND THE ARMY BILL.

On New Year's Day official receptions were held in several European capitals. In Berlin, the Emperor held a State reception; in Paris, M. Carnot received the foreign representatives accredited to the Republic; in Rome, King Humbert received the Ministers and the principal civil, military, and political dignitaries; and in Brussels, King Leopold gave audience to the principal officers of State.

The Emperor William, in his New Year's address, told the assembled Generals that the contemplated Army Reform was a military and political necessity for Germany, and that he firmly adhered to the Army Bill in the form in which it was introduced. One Berlin paper represents him to have said that he would have the Bill passed at all costs, and that any opposition to it from the army would be a breach of discipline deserving punishment. The references of the Emperor to opposition to the Army Bill from the Army itself is supposed, says the Berlin correspondent of the *Morning Post*, to apply to Count von Waldersee. Opposition in the army may be stopped by a word from the Emperor, but Parliamentary opposition is another matter, and the opinion gains ground that a dissolution of the Reichstag may be necessary, though it may be doubted whether this would increase the chances of the Bill.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Daily News* mentions some statements of the semi-official papers according to which, should Parliament be dissolved, and the new House still reject the Bill, the Government will ask the Emperor to exercise his right to call upon every German of age to serve with the colours. The Reichstag regards this right as limited by the Article of the Constitution vesting in it the power of granting or withholding supplies. The correspondent believes the Government will think twice before opening a conflict with the Reichstag, such as would be the result of the step referred to.

A St. Petersburg telegram states that the Emperor's New Year's Speech has inspired the entire Russian Press with extremely pessimistic views of the political situation, both in Germany and in Europe generally.

ALLEGED CORRUPTION IN GERMANY.

The Berlin *Vorwaerts*, the organ of the Social Democrats, has given rise to some excitement by the publication of an article charging the Government with having, during the time of Prince Bismarck, used the Guelph funds for the purposes of political bribery. The paper alleges that sums of money, ranging from 2,000 to 35,000 thalers, have been paid out of the Guelph fund to officials, members of Parliament, editors of newspapers, and others. The article is headed "A Hundred Receipts of the Guelph Funds." It gives particulars of these receipts, and without mentioning names indicating the payees sufficiently clearly to allow them to be identified by the well-informed. The *Daily News* correspondent states that the authenticity of the statements made by the paper is doubted in some quarters, and he points out the little difficulty with which such a list of receipts could be published, providing that no names were given. The *National Zeitung* declares the list of receipts to be a fabrication.

THE SITUATION IN FRANCE.

Two incendiary documents have just been issued in the French capital. One emanating from the Anarchists, calls upon the people to take to the streets, and "twist the necks of the Bourgeoise." The other, from Socialist members of the Town Council, is extensively placarded in the Faubourgs and read by large groups of working men. The writers profess themselves to be Republicans, and they demand a revision of the Constitution of 1875.

The Paris correspondent of the *Daily Chronicle* confirms the statement that the plan of making Prince Valdemar of Denmark ruler of France has been seriously discussed. The Reactionary party, however, though jubilant at the present plight of the Republican Government, is said to have no fixed plan.

Reuter states that the Duke of Orleans, who is at present travelling in Indo-China, is kept well-informed of the present course of events in France. The telegrams lately sent by the Comte de Paris to his son will probably hasten the latter's return.

The magistrate charged with inquiry into the allegations of corruption against members of the French Chamber, in connection with the Panama Canal Lottery Bill, has completed his examination of those gentlemen. He has still the imprisoned directors and others to examine, and it is believed that his investigations will yet occupy considerable time.

M. Charles de Lesseps and his fellow-prisoners at Mazas have not been allowed to see the members of their families, although some of the latter have been several times to the prison. M. Ferdinand de Lesseps was made acquainted with his son's arrest on Sunday. He was at first overcome by emotion, and afterwards remarked that the Panama enterprise had been ruined by the rapacity of Republican politicians. The prospects of a dissolution of the Chambers are being discussed in Paris.

M. Blondin, of the Credit Lyonnais, was examined on Jan. 4 by M. Franqueville, in the presence of one of the Panama directors who are under arrest. As a consequence of what transpired, M. Blondin was apprehended.

M. Georges Thiebaud, who has lately visited Panama, delivered a lecture in Paris, in which he urged the Government to undertake the completion of the canal, which, he said, could be effected for twenty millions sterling. He accounts for £32,760,000 of expenditure, but this leaves at least sixteen millions of money received by the Panama Company still unaccounted for.

The Colombian Government impose the following conditions for granting an extension of time to the Panama Canal Company:—(1) The debt to the Colombian Government of 6,500,000f. to be made 8,000,000f., which sum must be paid in four equal instalments, the date of the first being May 1, 1893. (2) An inventory to be made of all the property of the company in the Isthmus; the company to bind itself not to transfer or dispose of it without the consent of the Government. (3) Any disputes to be settled by the Supreme Court of the Colombian Republic.

According to the *Bourse de Fer*, the organ of M. Paschal Grousset (says a Reuter's telegram from Paris), the secret of the manufacture of smokeless gunpowder was sold within the last four years to Germany and Great Britain. Baron De Reinach, the journal declares, participated directly in the sale.

A letter from Alsace-Lorraine, published in a Berlin newspaper, deals with the impression produced in that country by the events in Paris. It is evident that the letter is written by a friend of Germany. The writer says:—

The disclousures which are now being made in France with regard to the Panama affair have made a particularly deep impression upon the population here. In order to understand this one must not forget that at the time of the issue of the different Panama loans at least £2,000,000 was subscribed in Alsace-Lorraine. One may imagine how exasparated the population must be at their hardly-earned savings being frittered away as has been the case. This damage done to the general wealth, however, has on the other hand, had a good effect in so far as the opinion is now gaining ground that the state of affairs in France affords no security that can be relied upon in an economic or financial respect. Thus the ties which binds Alsace-Lorraine and Germany will be drawn closer by the Panama scandals.

The President of the Swiss Confederation received the French Ambassador at Berne on Jan. 1, when M. Argas expressed the opinion that the commercial rupture between France and Switzerland could not be of long duration. President Schenck, in reply, said that Switzerland, while still friendly to France, could not do otherwise than raise her tariff so long as France practically closed her markets to Swiss produce.

Hopes appear to be entertained by Italy of taking advantage of the commercial rupture between France and Switzerland of extending her trade in the latter country, particularly in the direction of silks and wines.

PORTUGAL.

The Lisbon correspondent of the *Times* telegraphed on Jan 1:—"The yearly indemnity of 400,000 rupees from the Indian to the Portuguese Government having ceased in consequence of the cessation of the 1878 treaty—a sum which was applied to meet the guarantee of interest on the British West of India or Mormugao Railway Company—the Portuguese Government has consented to abandon to this company the revenue, amounting to about six lakhs a year, from Excise, in Goa, and an agreement to this effect appeared in yesterday's *Diario*. General satisfaction is expressed that the company has accepted this arrangement.

"Their Majesties the King, the Queen, and the Dowager Queen, at the Court reception held on the 1st inst. at the Ajuda Palace, were most gracious to Sir George and Lady Petre. Their Majesties spoke long and separately with each, saying how deeply they regretted their departure."

The King of Portugal opened the Cortes on Jan. 2, and in the course of his Speech from the Throne remarked that the chief question was the restoration of the national finances. Negotiations were pending to reduce the interest on the Floating Debt and to assure the national credit. The Cortes must find the means of increasing the revenue so as to guarantee the holders of the State debt. A telegram, dated Jan. 3, states that the Portuguese Government have effected an important arrangement for the reorganisation of the national finances.

INDIAN PUBLIC COMPANY MEETINGS.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

An extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders was held on December 31, at Old Broad-street, for the purpose of considering a resolution to register the company under the Companies' Acts, 1862 to 1890. Mr. J. N. Bullen (chairman) said it was of much importance that the necessary stages for the reconstruction of the bank should be effected without unavoidable delay. At the meeting of shareholders held on November 24, a resolution was unanimously passed approving of a reconstruction of the bank on the lines of the recommendation of the committee appointed at the general meeting held on October 18. As the first step towards such reconstruction the Mercantile Bank of India, Limited, had been formed and registered, and subscriptions had been invited from shareholders and the general public for the 15,000 "A" shares, which formed the first portion of the capital of that bank. The whole of that capital had been subscribed and allotted and the deposit and first instalment paid up thereon. He wished to state emphatically that there had been no syndicate whatever, but that every share had been applied for in a *bona fide* manner. He might add that the subscriptions had even exceeded the number of shares to be allotted, and that within the last few days further applications had had to be refused. Of the 150,000 "A" shares about 8,300 had been taken up by shareholders in the existing bank and the remainder by outside investors. The proprietors were now asked to authorise the taking of the next step towards reconstruction, which was to register the existing bank as a limited bank under the Companies Acts, 1862 to 1890, with the view of transferring to the reconstructed bank the assets of the existing bank, the reconstructed bank undertaking in consideration of such transfer, to satisfy and pay all debts and obligations of the existing bank, and, further, to issue to the shareholders of the existing bank 30,000 "B" shares of the reconstructed bank, with £12 10s per share paid up thereon. The registration of the existing bank as a limited company, to which the assent of the meeting was now asked, was a necessary legal preliminary to the transfer of the assets to the reconstructed bank, as no authority to make such transfer was contained in the charter or deed of settlement of the existing bank. Assuming that the resolution he was about to move was carried, the next step after the bank was registered, as a limited company would be to hold another meeting to pass a resolution approving of the terms of an agreement which would then be submitted to them for the transfer of the assets of the existing to the reconstructed bank. The necessary notice of that meeting would be given as early as possible, and they hoped it might be held about the middle of January. The confirmatory meeting would follow very soon, after which the transfer of the assets to the reconstructed bank could be completed. He then moved: "That the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China be registered as a company, limited by shares under the Companies Acts, 1862 to 1890, and that for the purpose of, and upon, such registration the name of the company be changed by adding thereto the word 'limited,' thereby making the name 'The Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China (Limited).'" Mr. J. R. Maitland seconded the resolution, which was orrried unanimously. The chairman said the board had received proxies from shareholders representing 15,976 shares, thereby expressing their approval of the resolution.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY COMPANY.

The forty-fifth half-yearly meeting was held at the City Terminus Hotel, on Jan. 4. Lt.-Gen. R. Strachey (chairman), in moving the adoption of the report (an outline of which appeared in these columns last week), said that the estimates of the working results of the undertaking had been so closely realised by the actual figures that the annuity holders would have been prepared for the satisfactory report presented. The deduction in the amount of dividend from £1 8s. 6d., which he named in July, was accounted for by the somewhat smaller amount of the net receipts, and the somewhat worse rate of exchange at which it was possible to effect the remittance of the company's share of the surplus profits. He had taken 1s. 3¼d. as a safe rate, but they were not able to get anything better than 1s. 2 15-16d. Although there had been but a small falling off from the estimated amount of dividend, as far as could be foreseen six months ago, the result, he was sure, would be regarded as satisfactory, as affording the best practical evidence of the admirable manner in which the business of the company was conducted by its officers in India. A year ago he told them that the receipts of the undertaking for the half-year ending June, 1891, were the largest ever recorded, and he was now able to say that the receipts for the last six months of 1892 were even larger than those of 1891 by an amount not very great it was true, but still, there was an improvement. That, notwithstanding this, the dividend would be £3 7s. 6d. per cent. instead of £3 15s. 3d., as it was last year, was essentially dependent on the fall in the exchange rate of the rupee that governed their transactions with the Secretary of State from 1s. 6½d., as it was in 1891, to 1s. 4¾d., the rate for the past year, which had had the effect of reducing the divisible surplus by about ten lakhs of rupees. The overpowering effect of the rate of exchange on the dividend would be well illustrated by his mentioning that if they had enjoyed the 1s. 10d. rate of the old contract, the present dividend would have been £2 14s. 9d. per cent., in addition to the 2 per cent. guaranteed interest instead of £1 7s. 6d., or very nearly double. He was glad to say that the prospects of the result of the working of the half-year just ended were decidedly favourable, though the very high standard of 1891 would not be maintained. The estimated gross receipts to the end of December were reported to be Rs. 2,28,20,000, compared with Rs. 2,40,37,428 in 1891. The estimated working expenses for the half-year were slightly in excess of those of the corresponding half of 1891, the excess being wholly in the locomotive charges. While referring to the future, he said that the existing conditions of Indian currency were such as to render it impossible to speak with any degree of confidence of the effects of probable changes in the exchange rate of the rupee or of the financial interests of the company, whether in relation to its share of profits or the ability or willingness of the Government to supply funds for the necessary improvements and extensions to which the company was entitled under a contract with the Secretary of State. The existing uncertainty in that respect stood in the way of the adoption of any definite policy of improvement or extension of traffic facilities for the public, and compelled the board to follow a course of relative inactivity, for which it was out of their power to find a remedy. After referring at length to the details of the working of the line, and the traffic carried he pointed to the fact that the working expenses had been reduced, while the traffic had increased, and great improvement had been made in the rolling stock and in every branch of the service; and said, in conclusion, that he might congratulate those holders who had elected to take advantage of the sinking fund established under the Act obtained in the last Session of Parliament, on the actual completion of all the preliminaries required for establishing the new D class of deferred annuities, quotations of which, as well as of the new C class, had already begun to appear on the Stock Exchange lists. The creation of the sinking fund of the Annuity Class C took effect from Oct. 1 last, and the fund for Class D of the deferred annuity would begin its existence with the payment of the dividend declared that day. It was still too early to judge of the effect of these changes on the future values of the securities, but it was satisfactory to see that they had been well maintained, and that the increase in the market value of the deferred annuity capital remained at a little less than 20 per cent. above what it was two years ago, showing an improvement in the property of about a million and a-quarter sterling.—Mr. C. Wilkinson seconded the motion, which was adopted.

THE RUPEE QUESTION.

"X. E. N." sends the following "little personal history" to the *Times*:—"Fifteen years ago I went to India. I have sent home a family remittance every year since then. In 1878 £1 cost me 11·17 rupees; now it costs me 16·55 rupees. My revenue is all in rupees. The values of my clothes, liquor, and all European goods have risen proportionately. Last year, after five years' patching, the doctors found I could work no longer and sent me on a year's sick-leave to England; half-pay. In loss of pay, travelling, and other expenses for myself and family, I have a dead loss of £750—in gold, please. My children should remain at home, but I cannot now afford it. We go out again in March, and get to work in the middle of the hot weather. On arrival in India after over fifteen years' service, I find my assets consist of £300 and a life policy of £1,000, which cost me nearly £65 per annum in gold. I am only one of the hundreds of flies on the Indian wheel in like circumstances. My appeal is that those who benefit, as your article appears to indicate, by the low rupee should be required to lighten the burden of those who do not. If the 288,000,000 of people represented by the Poona Savajani Sabhak, and the fourteen leading Calcutta merchants, bankers, and brokers are growing rich by the fall in exchange, why should they not take their just share in helping their Government out of its difficulties? We hear of the Indian export trade increasing by leaps and bounds. How is it that Government derives no benefit from it?"

ALARMING FIRE IN LONDON.

GALLANT RESCUES.

The residence of the Dowager Lady Orde, at 47, Connaught-square, Hyde-park, W., was the scene of a serious and alarming fire in the early hours of Wednesday morning (4th inst.), and her ladyship,—who is within a year of being an octogenarian—her daughter, and her lady's maid, had the narrowest possible escape from a dreadful death. Lady Orde's house, which comprised a twenty-roomed residence, is situated at the corner of Seymour-street and Connaught-square.

The household retired to rest shortly after 10 o'clock, when seven persons were sleeping on the premises—Lady Orde, Miss Beatrice Orde, Miss Sarah Shanahan, the Lady's maid; John Scriven, the butler; and three female domestics. A few minutes after two o'clock the butler awoke with a choking sensation, and found his room full of smoke, while almost at the same time Miss Shanahan discovered that the place was on fire, and at once raised an alarm. Scenes of the greatest confusion at once resulted, and it is difficult, from the statement of the inmates, to describe what actually occurred in the ensuing few minutes. It was evident that a fierce fire was raging in the dining-room, and in an amazingly short space of time the flames had enveloped the wooden fittings of the stone staircase. The three domestics made their way out by the servants' entrance, and the butler forced his way through the window of his pantry, in doing which he cut his hands severely; but when Lady Orde and her two terrified companions essayed to come down they were met with such a tremendous burst of flames and smoke, that they were forced to rush back, and made their way to the front windows on the second floor, upon the Connaught square side of the building. Here they were absolutely overcome by the densely-suffocating smoke, and sank down in a group in one of the corners, unable to help themselves, or to speak or move. Fortunately, help from outside was promptly forthcoming.

Upon the first alarm the police-constables patrolling the neighbourhood had promptly made their way to the fire-escape night station at Connaught-place, where the escape was in charge of Fireman Arthur Berry. He at once pulled the fire alarm, which rings into the Manchester-square station, the headquarters of the "A" district, and, with the help of three others, ran with his escape to the scene. When he arrived the fire was, to use a technical term, "well alight." Berry pitched his machine against the Seymour-street side of the mansion and essayed to enter, but he was fairly beaten back by the intense heat and smoke. At this moment the Manchester-square manual dashed up, with Superintendent Chalkley and Mr. Stubbings, the foreman, on it; and, acting under the instructions of the commandant of the district, the escape was run round to the Connaught-square side of the mansion and "pitched" to the second-floor windows. At this time the flames were coming out fiercely from the lower windows and the hall door, and the lower part of the house resembled a furnace. Mr. Stubbings and Fireman Berry ascended the escape, and bursting open the window, just in the nick of time, found the three unfortunate ladies inside the room in a semi-unconscious condition.

Lady Orde is of more than ordinary weight, and it was no easy task to hand the terrified lady out to the top of the escape and thence on to the stalwart shoulders of Fireman Kosell, who was waiting to receive her; but the task was safely accomplished, and immediately afterwards Miss Orde, who is 57, and Miss Shanahan, who is 35 years of age, were safely brought to the ground amidst the cheers of the crowd which had by this time assembled. They at once found a refuge in the residence of Dr. Blackett, next door, and were warm in their praises of the gallant conduct of the firemen.

In the meantime the brigade made their way as far as was possible into the house, and searched the rooms without success, and they were presently informed that all the inmates had effected their escape. Other help from Great Marlborough-street, Kensington, Chelsea, and other fire stations had arrived, and deliveries from a standpipe and a steamer were set to work. It was, however, upwards of an hour before the fire could be subdued, and while the work of extinction was in progress the stone staircase suddenly collapsed with a tremendous crash. Fireman Kean, who was at work in the place with a delivery, was hastily pulled back by his officer, or he would have been undoubtedly crushed to death.

Lady Orde sent for Superintendent Chalkley when she had, to a certain extent, recovered herself, and said: "I have to express my sincere gratitude to you for the gallant manner in which your men rescued us."

The official report of the fire is in the following terms:—"2·10 a.m. (Wednesday.) Called to 47, Connaught-square, Hyde-park, W., to the private residence tenanted by Lady Orde, and owned by Miss Hutton, Christchurch-avenue, Brondesbury, N. W.; cause of fire unknown; insurance unknown; damage—dining-room on ground-floor and the contents nearly burnt out, stairs from ground to first floor destroyed, rest of house of 20 rooms and the contents damaged by fire, heat, smoke, and water; John Scriven, aged 37 years, cut on both hands." Superintendent Chalkley has recommended Mr. Stubbings, and Firemen Berry, Kosell, and Kean to Captain Simonds for their praiseworthy exertions in saving life.

THE FIGHTING ON THE NILE.

A TELEGRAM from Colonel Wodehouse, Commandant of the Frontier Field Force, who has returned to Wady Halfa from Ambigol, gives some further particulars regarding the fight between the Egyptian Camel Corps and the Dervishes, on the morning of the 2nd instant. According to Reuter, Colonel Wodehouse states that the Camel Corps numbered only 120 men and camels, including a party of irregular Shaggiyehs. On coming within range of the Dervish rear guard at dawn, on Monday, the Egyptians opened fire upon them while they were leading their camels. The Dervishes ran to the hills, returning the fire as they went. This continued for upwards of an hour, when the Dervish cavalry, which had, up to that time, not been observed, came up behind the hills and charged a party of the Camel Corps in position on the right with their camels behind them. The Dervish cavalry succeeded in cutting off the party from their camels, and were supported by numerous spearmen. A severe hand-to-hand fight ensued, the Egyptians behaving gallantly in face of crushing numbers. An almost similar charge was made by another party of Dervish cavalry upon a small number of dismounted men on the left, and with the same result. For a short time there was a general *melee* with heavy losses on both sides, but after the fall of Captain Pyne and the native commandant of the Camel Corps the Egyptians were forced to retire. The total loss on the Egyptian side was 26 of the Camel Corps, eight Shaggiyehs, and two hospital orderlies killed, and 15 wounded. The remainder returned to Sarras. Colonel Wodehouse believes that the Dervish loss was severe. The Dervishes have now retired towards the south, and all the Egyptians have returned to their stations. Captain Pyne was buried at Wady Halfa.

The *Times'* correspondent at Cairo points out that the severe loss inflicted by the Dervishes upon the Camel Corps has produced an unpleasant impression, as it may encourage the former to repeat their raids and may shake the confidence of the Egyptian troops. The bravery displayed by the Egyptians could not compensate for the unequal conditions of the fight, 120 men, with a few irregular tribesmen, being engaged against several hundred Dervishes, including cavalry. The accounts do not state why the Egyptians, who were pursuing the retreating enemy, exposed themselves to the Dervish onslaught, but apparently they believed that they had to deal only with the rearguard, and the broken hilly ground about Ambigol could easily conceal the near presence of a large body of men, especially at daybreak, when the fighting began. The Dervishes buried their dead on the field and carried off their wounded.

ROYAL MILITARY ACADEMY, WOOLWICH.

The following are declared by the Civil Service Commissioners to be the successful candidates at the Examination held on Nov 29 and following days, for admission to the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich. Marks as appended:—

Despard, W H C	10240	Gordon, G H	7831
Fraser, R J F	9878	Alexander, W D	7819
Millington, L B	9763	Kirke, K St G	7805
Bramble, F A	9136	MacDougall, J P	7785
Robinson, A C	8942	Nation, J J H	7781
Brough, A	8800	Bayley, G H W	7763
Murch, D J	8800	Ker, G A	7717
White, J R	8773	Willis, G H	7717
Manoe, H O	8502	Rose L St V	7650
Du Port, O C	8332	Smith, H R W M	7650
Davis, E A	8462	Beebie, A R G	7634
Bird, M H C	8433	Irvine, F D	7597
Moore, H O'Hara	8343	Russel, A C	7552
Hearn, H S	8329	Belcher, H T	7546
Buckle, H W	8212	Wilson, E E B	7478
Phillpotts, B S	8153	Higgins, J F A	7471
Birch, E M	8076	Stevenson K L	7423
Gardiner, H W	8049	Goldie M L	7419
Pike, S R	8012	Goodson, F	7411
Haslam, B J	8001	Pattison, J H	7383
Hill, R T	7916	Jones, E H	7375
Howell, G L H	7914	Maidlow, J S	7374
Butler, G L	7893	Blois, D G	7339
Newman, C R	7893	Robinson, J A P	7323
Collen, E H E	7887	Bethell, A B	7310

Civil Service Commission, Jan 5.

THE HOWE COURT-MARTIAL.

The court-martial on Vice-Admiral Fairfax, C.B., Commander of the Channel Squadron, in connection with the stranding of the Howe, was continued at Devonport on Saturday, 31st ult. Commander Noel, navigator of the flagship, said it was his duty to see that the orders of the accused were carried out when the fleet anchored. The Spanish chart of Ferrol harbour, though not in all respects a satisfactory one, showed the soundings fairly. He estimated that the Royal Sovereign passed within 80 or 100 yards of the spot where the Howe stranded.

Captain Hammill, the prisoner's flag-captain, said there were harbours on the coast of Spain frequently visited by her Majesty's ships more difficult to enter than that of Ferrol, and of which more imperfect charts were supplied. If the Spanish authorities had sent out a pilot, he should not have permitted him to take charge of the Royal Sovereign. He had previously admitted that when rounding a narrow channel he took a back turn with the starboard screw of his ship, but that was not done to save the ship. It was done to ensure the flagship's taking a mid-channel course. It was not customary on occasions of that kind to have the cone of flagships reversed ready to hoist, to notify to ships following them that they were going astern. He deliberately, on this occasion, under the circumstances refused to allow anything of the kind to be done.

On Monday Commander Noel, the navigating officer of the Royal Sovereign, was recalled and subjected to very minute examination by the prosecutor and by various members of the Court, with regard to the considerations which had guided him in navigating the ship into Ferrol harbour. Flag Lieutenant Thynne, of the Royal Sovereign, gave evidence with regard to the signals made by the ship when entering the harbour. After some other witnesses had been called, the Court adjourned.

On Tuesday Captain Hastings, who commanded the Howe, was cross-examined by the accused. The witness admitted that at the court-martial held upon himself he stated that up to the moment when the Howe struck he had no apprehension as to her safety, and thought she was in a perfectly safe position. From the turn he made he expected the Howe to reach the point where she struck. According to the chart, the whole of the turn would have been in deep water. He did not observe any drift of the tide. The chart by which the ship was navigated showed that there were seven fathoms of water where she grounded, and as it was 11ft. or 12ft. above low water, there should have been 50ft. of water where the vessels struck. None of the soundings taken show less than seven fathoms. He attributed the stranding of the Howe to the unreliable character of the chart. Commander D. L. Dicki son, navigating officer of the Howe, was also of opinion that the stranding of the vessel was attributable to an unreliable chart.

On Wednesday Commander Dickson, navigator of the Howe, recalled, said he looked out in entering Ferrol principally for the mid-channel marks, and only in a secondary degree to following the track of the flagship. He accounted for going ashore under these circumstances by the supposition that the Howe made a larger circle than the Royal Sovereign. After luncheon the prisoner informed the Court that he should not require witnesses from her Majesty's ship Anson, which vessel it was desirable should return to Ferrol at once. He also intimated that he was advised that his defence was not now likely to turn on disputed questions of fact.

Flag-captain Hammill, of the Royal Sovereign, was recalled on Thursday by the prisoner. He said he saw no reason for not taking the squadron into Ferrol. If they had had Spanish pilots on board who were unacquainted with the peculiarities of battleships, the Howe would probably have had companions in her misfortune.

Rear-Admiral Seymour, second in command of the Channel Squadron, attributed the grounding of the Howe, first, to the incorrect chart; secondly, to the vessel turning too far into Lousada bay; thirdly, to her not using the screws to turn out in mid-channel; fourthly, to slowing her speed with the tide on the starboard beam, which set her on shore. Better speed for navigating the channel could not have been selected than that ordered by the prisoner. It was not an imprudent tide to select, but a high tide would have been better. The Court again adjourned. The result—acquittal has been wired.

More damage (says a Ferrol correspondent) has been found under the engine-room on the port side of the Howe. The work of blasting the rocks continues, the weather being fine. No date had been fixed for lifting the ship, but she was expected to have been attempted before the middle of January.

THE HOME RULE BILL.

THE Central News says: Mr. Gladstone trusts that the business of the House of Commons will enable him to explain the provisions of the Home Rule Bill on Monday, Feb. 6.

The Press Association states: Mr. Gladstone, who has greatly benefited by his stay at Biarritz, was to leave there with his family on Saturday, the 7th instant, and to have arrived in London on the 9th. The other Cabinet Ministers were also expected to return in order to have been present at the Cabinet Council on the 10th inst. Lord Rosebery remains on duty at the Foreign Office.

The announcement that Mr. Gladstone will introduce a new Home Rule Bill for Ireland on the Monday following the opening of Parliament, although obviously having regard to the uncertainty of events in the House of Commons, a little premature, may be taken as an intimation that the Government intend to proceed with the principal item in their legislative programme as soon as the debate on the Address has been disposed of.

Of the many tales which are going the rounds about the Home Rule Bill, the most lively and amusing, writes the *Leeds Mercury's* London correspondent, is the following, told by a rather prominent Liberal politician. A few days ago a well-known member of the Cabinet, characterised ordinarily by deliberation and method in all his transactions, was thrown into a state of the utmost consternation by the sudden discovery that his copy of the draft Home Rule Bill had mysteriously gone amissing. He had been using it, had had his attention momentarily called away to something else, and was lost in astonishment and dismay to find that the portentous document was not afterwards to be seen. There was (so the story goes on) a very lively scene for the next few minutes. The Cabinet Minister was overwhelmed with distressing recollections of premature revelations of State secrets in the past; and as his private secretary was the only person about who could possibly have had access to the missing paper—though even he had been carefully kept at arm's-length in this matter—the development of the incident may perhaps be better imagined than described. Probably neither the Cabinet Minister nor the private secretary ever before spent five such minutes in their lives. Everything under the lynx eyes of the distracted Minister was turned upside down in the search for the missing document, and a number of letters and papers that had been prepared a short time previously for the post were turned out one after the other. In one of the sealed envelopes, strange to relate, it was actually discovered. By some unaccountable means it had got mixed up with the Minister's correspondence; and had not the loss been discovered when it was, its receipt would have astonished somebody very considerably within the course of a few hours. The private secretary protested anxiously that he had no knowledge either of the contents of the document or of the manner in which the thing happened; and the Cabinet Minister is said to have believed him.

MR. LABOUCHERE ON HOME RULE.

MR. LABOUCHERE, M.P., writing to the *Times*, says:—"You say that I admit that no Home Rule Bill can become law until the constituencies have pronounced judgment on it. I hardly accept the 'can.' If Mr. Gladstone were to create a sufficient number of peers to restore the balance of parties in the Lords, or if, after his Home Rule Bill had been once rejected by the House of Lords, and sent up for a second time to that assembly, he were to follow the precedents of our early kings, and only to issue writs of summons to those peers who had shown themselves in accord with the views of the Executive, it is evident that the Home Rule Bill, if carried in the House of Commons, might become law without being submitted to the arbitrament of the constituencies that have, as I should contend, already declared themselves in favour of its principle. As Mr. Gladstone does not, I fear, intend to pursue either of these courses, and as both Lord Salisbury and Mr. Balfour have announced that the Lords will throw out any Home Rule Bill submitted to them, the constituencies will have to pronounce upon it before it becomes law. Regarding as I do the legal right of the House of Lords to throw out or to alter any Bill that has passed the House of Commons as a moral wrong, I naturally should be glad if Mr. Gladstone were prepared to meet the declarations of Lord Salisbury and Mr. Balfour in respect to the intended action of our hereditary legislators by either of the above alternatives, and at the same time if he were to render it unnecessary to pursue this course in future, by passing a Bill to give effect to the resolution that I submitted to the House of Commons, declaring that the existence of such legislators is an anomaly in a self-governing country, and for which, if I remember rightly, most of the members of the present Government voted."

THE NEW COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

On Saturday, Dec. 31, a meeting was held in the Town Hall, Ballymena, for the purpose of congratulating Major-General Sir George White, V.C., K.C.B., K.C.I.E., on his appointment as Commander-in-Chief of the forces in India, and making arrangements to present him with an address and presentation on behalf of the county of Antrim. Sir Francis Macnaghten presided, and the attendance, which was large, representative, and influential, included Lord Macnaghten, Lord O'Neill, Captain M'Calmont, M. P., the Hon. R. T. O'Neill, M. P., Mr. C. C. O'Connor, M. P., the Right Hon. John Young, P. C., and Dr. Traill, F. F. C. D.

Lord O'Neill, in proposing the following resolution, referred to the high place Sir George White held in the appreciation of his Sovereign and the country:—

"That we, at this representative meeting of the county of Antrim duly convened by the High Sheriff, take this, the earliest opportunity afforded us of offering our congratulations to Major-General Sir George White, V.C., K.C.B., K.C.I.E., on his appointment as Commander-in-Chief of her Majesty's Forces in India. We desire to place on record the keen interest and admiration with which we have followed his career in recent years, and we now rejoice in the knowledge that his splendid services have been duly recognized by our Empress Queen."

Lord Macnaghten, in seconding the resolution, said he accounted it no small honour to be permitted to do so. They in that part of the country had been taunted by one high in the Service of her Majesty with being an insignificant and miserable minority, and the best answer, he thought, they could give was not to return taunt for taunt or railing for railing, but to point to the names of those distinguished men to whom her Majesty in foreign climes had committed the charge of her empire or the command of her armies. In that illustrious roll the insignificant minority to which they and he were so proud to belong held no unimportant place. (Hear, hear.) An Irishmen now administered the government of India, in succession to an Irishman from the native county of Down whom they always delighted to honour—(hear, hear)—and now an Irishman succeeded an Irishman as Commander-in-Chief of the forces in India. (Hear, hear.) This time the honour had fallen to an Antrim man, to their friend and neighbour, Sir George White. (Hear, hear.) With regard to the appointment to which Sir George White had now attained there was this at least to be said—that the interests of party and influence of his connections had nothing whatever to say to it. (Hear, hear.) It was due to personal merit, and personal merit alone. (Hear, hear.) Sir George White had won the position he occupied by bravery on the field, by prudence in council, and by unwearied devotion to his duty. (Hear, hear.) As he had been in the past, so they believed he would be in the future. Whatever emergencies might arise, whatever calls might be made upon him, they believed that he would be equal to them. (Hear, hear.) They believed that in all circumstances he would do his duty as a soldier of the Queen. (Hear, hear.) They were told that soldiers in foreign countries fighting for their native land thought much of what was said of them at home, and he was quite sure that Sir George White would value very highly the universal commendation that had been passed upon his appointment, and he was equally sure that he would not value the less the message that they would send him that day, for his friends and neighbours met together to congratulate him. (Hear, hear.)

The resolution was passed, and on the proposition of Mr. C. C. O'Connor, it was decided to present Sir George White with an address and a piece of plate.

SILVER IN 1892.

MESSRS. SHARPS AND WILKINS report on the year thus:—At the commencement of the year silver was quoted at 43⅜, there being at the time a fair demand for the metal for home coinage, India, and Japan, but during the month of January a great reduction in value took place, chiefly due to the pressure of sales from America and the low prices ruling for silver on that side. The price fell in that month about 2d. per ounce, and the remained without great change until towards the end of March, when a further reduction to 39 took place on the defeat of the Free Coinage Bill in America. The market quickly recovered on steady buying for India and Japan, but never touched 40 until May, when an impetus was given to the market by the announcement of the acceptance by the English Government of the invitation to the Monetary Conference proposed by the United States of America. For some time after this, viz., from May to July, the market continued very steady with a fair business for several quarters, but towards the end of July the demand slackened off, and Indian exchanges became very much depressed, silver falling in consequence to the lowest price of the year, viz., 37⅛ on Aug. 12 and 18, and at the time there was every probability of a further reduction taking place had not the Indian Council adopted the wise precaution of refusing to allot their Council drafts under 1s. 2¼d. per rupee. The immediate effect of this measure was to stop the fall in exchanges, and for some time forward there was much more stability in all kinds of Eastern remittances and a gradual recovery in the price of silver, which eventually touched 39⅛ on Oct. 15, and fluctuated between this rate and 38⅛ until early in December, when the price receded to 37 15-16, the fall being brought about when it became known that the Silver conference then sitting in Brussels could not agree on any measure for an extended use of the metal. The fall was accentuated by the fear that the Indian Government might stop the free coinage of silver in India. Within the last fortnight our market has been very steady with good buying orders for India and the Continent, and silver has recovered from 37 15-16 to 38 5-16 per oz. std. Mexican dollars have been in good supply all through the year, and have never commanded any premium of consequence, but as a rule have been disposed of at their actual value as metal. The highest price touched for these coins was 42 7-16 at the beginning of the year, and the lowest 36½ within the last few days.

The total imports and exports of silver during the past ten years have been as follows:—

	Imports Silver.	Exports Silver.
1883	£9,468,000	£9,322,000
1884	9,601,000	9,980,000
1885	9,377,000	9,852,000
1886	7,471,000	7,223,000
1887	7,900,000	7,859,000
1888	7,300,000	7,615,000
1889	10,520,000	10,668,000
1890	12,400,000	10,800,000
1891	11,800 000	15,300,000
1892	about 13,100,000	about 14,300,000

TRIAL BY JURY IN INDIA.

LORD KIMBERLEY has addressed the following letter to a correspondent, who wrote asking the Secretary of State for India whether it was true that trial by jury had been abolished in Bengal in cases of offences against the public peace, murder, and tampering with documents, and that it was proposed to adopt a similar course in Bombay and Madras; and further, whether official statistics did not show that only 4·8 per cent. of the verdicts recorded in the class of cases referred to had been reversed in the Indian Court of Criminal Appeal:—"India office, Whitehall, S.W., Jan. 2. Dear Sir,—I am desired by Lord Kimberley to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 29th ult., and in reply to say that the question which has arisen with regard to trial by jury in India is receiving his lordship's earnest attention.—I remain, dear sir, faithfully yours, Armine Wodehouse."

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE,—JAN 6.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr R E Lambert, B	Capt H B Vaughan, I S C
Mr T M Cosgrave, Bo	Capt A Beale, I S C
Lt-Col W J A Birch, I S C	Capt E J Medley, 17 B Cav
Maj R L A Pennington, Bo	Lt F D Maxwell, I S C
Maj W N Webb, I S C	Lt R W A Denne, I S C

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

THE ARMY.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, JAN. 3.

1st Dragoon Guards—Capt W J S Fergusson, from the Duke of Cornwall's L I, to be Capt, vice A G Crosse, who exchanges.

2nd Dragoon Guards—Capt C P Dawson, to be Maj, vice W R Winter, promoted Lt-Col on half-pay; Lt V G Whitla, to be Capt, vice C P Dawson; Second Lt H P Sykes, to be Lt, vice V G Whitla.

3rd Hussars—Sup-Capt D V Pirie to be Capt, vice W R Jones Byrom, retired.

5th Lancers—Lt-Col and Col A B Harvey, on completion of his period of service in command of the regiment, is placed on retired pay.

Coldstream Guards—Lt C S O Monck to be Adjt, vice Capt the Hon W Lambton, whose period of service in that appointment has expired.

REGIMENTAL DISTRICT.

Col O R Middleton, on completion of five years' service in command of the 4th Regimental District (the King's Own Royal Lancaster Regt), is placed on half-pay.

LINE BATTALIONS.

Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers—Sup Capt H M'Leod Young to be Capt, vice P R E Thompson, placed on temporary half-pay.

Worcestershire Regt.—The undermentioned Second Lts to be Lts:—G F Walton, vice C de Falbe, resigned; L W Fox, vice G F Walton, seconded for service with the Army Service Corps.

Duke of Cornwall's L. I.—Capt A G Crosse, from 1st Dragoon Guards, to be Capt, vice W J S Fergusson, who exchanges.

Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regt).—Sup-Capt J A S Thomson to be Capt, vice P T Rivett-Carnac, promoted.

Oxfordshire L I.—Gent Cadet L J Carter, from the Royal Military College, to be Second Lt on augmentation.

York and Lancaster Regt.—Capt S P Holt, to be Adjt, vice Lt H C E Smithett, who has vacated his appointment.

West India Regt.—Maj F E S Claridge retires from the Service, receiving a gratuity.

Staff—Lt-Col W A Dunne, the Army Service Corps, to be a Deputy-Asst Adjt-Gen, vice Maj F T Clayton, the Army Service Corps, who has vacated that appointment; Capt E A Altham, the Royal Scots (Lothian Regt), to be a Deputy-Asst Adjt-Gen, vice Lt-Col J Spence, who is placed on half-pay on the expiration of his period of service in that appointment.

Royal Military College—Capt A F Mockler Ferryman, the Oxfordshire L I, to be an Instructor, vice Capt J S Talbot, the King's (Shropshire L I).

Staff College—Capt J S Talbot, the King's (Shropshire L I), from Instructor at the Royal Military College, to be an Instructor, vice Capt F C Beatson, the Duke of Edinburgh's (Wiltshire Regt), appointed a Professor.

Army Schools—Insp of Army Schools (with the honorary rank of Capt) R W M'Governe is placed on retired pay; Army School-Master W Harding to be Inspector of Army Schools, with the honorary rank of Lt, vice Hon Capt R W M'Governe.

Army Pay Dept.—Chief Pymr and Hon Col G W Rippon retires on retired pay; Capt J T Carter, the Northamptonshire Regt, to be Pymr.

Half-pay.—The undermentioned Majors to be Lt-Cols:—H T W Allatt, from the Duke of Cornwall's L I; F W. Archer, from the King's Royal Rifle Corps.

MEMORANDA.

Maj and Bt Lt-Col R H Murray, Seaforth Highlanders (Ross-shire Buffs, the Duke of Albany's) to be Col.

The undermentioned Lt-Cols, half-pay, retired on retired pay:—F J Tidy, F W Archer.

Lt. W Holt, half-pay, retires on retired pay.

RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

Capt H le Roy-Lewis, Hampshire Yeomanry-Cavalry, to be Capt.

THE NAVY.

Captain—C C P Fitzgerald, to be Superintendent, Pembroke Dockyard (Jan 1).

Commanders—S H M Login, to Excellent (Jan 3); S D Lacy, to Victory additional, for service in Minotaur, for navigating duties (Jan 3).

Lieutenants—G J Goss, R N R, to Excellent, additional (Dec 31); F G de Lisle, to Excellent, additional (Jan 2); F G St G Brooker, to Forester, and H W Richmond to Stork (Nov 13, 1892; H G Vereker to Active (Nov 14, 1892; T D Pratt, to Peacock, and G Tuke, to Calypso (Jan 1): S H B Ash and J G Armstrong, to Minotaur (Jan 2); E J W Slade, to Trafalgar (T), P C Musgrave to Anson, F J C Plumer to Penelope, R P Clutton to Narcissus (Jan 5).

Sub-Lieutenants—J C T Glossop to Royal Soverign (Jan 3); P J Stopford to Active; G M Paine to Blake; M M Lockhart to Camperdown, J D Kelly to Sans Pareil (Jan 4).

Midshipmen—C T M Fuller to active, G Trewby to Calypso, P A Roberts, R A Walters, A G L Tottenham to Ruby; G J Todd to Volage (Jan 4); H G Glennie to Immortalite (Dec 21, 1892); H L Edward to Rodney, additional; C Asser, W Munn, and A A Ellison to Anson, additional (Jan 3). A D P R Pound to Royal Sovereign, additional (Jan 5).

Naval Cadets—A W Kerr to Blake, additional (Jan 2); H J Grogan to Raleigh (Jan 3); W A Cowan to Redbreast (Jan 4); H S Currey and W P Alexander to Royal Sovereign; C E Lloyd Thomas to Immortalite, L L P Willan to Narcissus; A T Darley, F H Hall, and L G D Way to Rodney, all additional, and to date Jan 5.

Staff Commander—H D Shortt, to Invincible Jan 2).

Staff Surgeon—M O C M'Swiney, to Eagle (Jan 5).

Surgeon—E St M Nepean, to Minotaur (Jan 5).

Gunners—J S Ferrars, to Magdala (Jan 1, 1893); A Greening, to Abyssinia (Jan 1, 1893); J Cross, to Baluchi (Jan 1, 1893); C Farquett, to Pathan (Jan 1, 1893; W T Mackenzie, to Karem (Jan 1, 1893); J Tretheway, to Gurkha (Jan 1, 1893); G Ham, to Dædalus (Dec 27); H Purdy, to Temeraire (Dec 27); T H E Dawe, to Clyde (Dec 27); T C Ball, to Ajax; (Dec 27); J B Thomas, to Impregnable (Dec 27).

Boatswains—J Farrell, to Himalaya; G James to Lion (both Dec 28); T Middleton (a), to Himalaya, Q D D (Dec 28).

COASTGUARD.

Surgeon and Agent—T W Pairman, at Lyttelton, New Zealand (Jan 2).

ROYAL MARINE LIGHT INFANTRY.

Admiralty, Dec. 27, 1892—The undermentioned Majs have been promoted to the rank of Lt-Col by Brevet, under the provisions of Order in Council of March 19, 1883:—Maj A H Des Barres (Dec 28); Maj R P Coffin (Dec 28).

Jan 2, 1893—Commander His Royal Highness George Frederick Ernest Albert Duke of York, K G, has this day been promoted to the rank of Capt in Her Majesty's Fleet.

Dec 31—The undermentioned Capts have been promoted to the rank of Rear-Admiral in Her Majesty's Fleet. Dated Jan 1, 1893:—E J Church, Ad C; W Stewert, C B, Ad C; J R T Fullerton, Ad C; C B Theobald.

The undermentioned Commanders have been promoted to the rank of Capt in Her Majesty's Fleet:—H H Dyke, dated Dec 31, 1892; R P Humpage, F Finnis, V A Tisdal, W L H Browne, A W E Prothere, P M Scott, G Le C Egerton, dated Jan 1, 1893.

The undermentioned Lts have been promoted to the rank of Commander in Her Majesty's Fleet:—E F Domville, E Duncombe, S T Dean-Pitt, A F Welldon, C W Thomas, dated Dec 31, 1892; R P Gochran, W F Tunnard, F R Cransmore, J D A Gamble, C Burney, T P Walker, F E E Brock, I M Fraser, F H P W Freeman, H H S Stokes, R H Peirse, dated Jan 1, 1893.

The undermentioned Sub-Lts have been promoted to the rank of Lt in Her Majesty's Fleet:—H O Tracey, E Le T Leathan, J R Le H Ward, G E Corbett, W H Cowan, J G Armstrong, C P Twistleton Wykeham Fiennes, R Sterling, E K Loring, L Griffiths, L H Richardson, E S Houseman, F G St G Brooker (dated Nov 13, 1892); T D Pratt, G Tuke (dated Jan 1, 1893).

Dec 30—Sub Lt George James Gos to be Lt.

Dec 31—The undermentioned Chief Engineers have been advanced to the rank of Staff Engineer in Her Majesty's Fleet:—J P Thomas and G Aborn.

ROYAL NAVAL RESERVE.

Sub-Lt R T L Cook to be Lt.

Jan 2.—In accordance with the provisions of Her Majesty's Order in Council of April 1, 1881, Fleet-Surg J Wood, M D, has this day been placed on the Retired List of his rank, at his own request.

Jan 3—The following Sub-Lts have been promoted to the rank of Lt in Her Majesty's Fleet—H W Richmond, A W Heneage, and H G Vereker.

The following are declared by the Civil Service Commissioners to be the successful candidates at the examination held on the 6th and following days of December, 1892, for fifty-six cadetships in the Royal Navy:—

Name.	Marks.	Name	Marks.
Fountaine, Charles A.	1624	Well, Gerard Aylmer	1201
Sullivan, Norton A.	1610	Richards, Robert A.	1189
Clarke, Douglas W.	1572	Norman, Frederick P.	1188
Griffiths, G. Desmond ..	1563	Innes-Lillingston, H. W.	1187
Stopford, Hon Arthur ...	1538	Fitzmaurice, Raymond ...	1186
Kitchener, Henry F. G...	1489	Wyne, Hon. Thomas J....	1167
Cole, John Francis H. ...	1475	Blackwood, Arthur T. ..	1155
Grubb, Walter B W.	1463	De Burgh, Hubert H.	1153
Howard, Ronald .....:..	1445	Stokes-Rees, Rowland E..	1152
Cochrane, Morris E.	1414	Key, Harold Needham ...	1152
Meyer, Sydney Julius ...	1400	Bradshaw, Arthur E.	1151
Cory, Andrew	1383	Kennedy, Edward C.	1151
Buller, Francis A. W. ..	1365	Bennett, Edward M.	1149
Livingstone, G. Renton..	1360	Thresher, Phillip R.	1144
Dixie, Albert Edward ...	1354	Harvey, Francis Clayton.	1140
Dalrymple, David C. H.	1326	Hingley, Frederick G. ..	1128
Ingham, James G. P. ..	1324	Woodward, Claude H. ..	1127
Rose, Arthur Vernon	1323	Parry, Reginald St. P. ..	1107
Aylmer, Henry E. F....	1321	Seymour, Vere	1107
Maitland-Kirwan, L. F....	1308	Gouldsmith, Arthur N...	1097
Bigg, Theodore E. J.	1297	Grant, Malcolm Kenneth	1093
Leybourne-Popham, A...	1281	Pigou, Gerard Clarence ...	1093
Bowles, Geoffrey T.	1253	Tomlinson, Arthur W.. ..	1078
Strong, Frederick E. K...	1236	Humble-Crofts, John H..	1077
Howard, Robert John ..	1223	Walwyn, Humphrey T ...	1071
Wright, Hugh Esterel ...	1219	Moore, Richard L. E.	1070
Wallace, John D. C.	1214	Proctor, Henry V. T.	1070
M'Hardy, John G. M. ..	1208	James, Thomas Norman	1063

To DARKEN GREY HAIR.—Lockyer's Sulphur Hair Restorer is the quickest, best, safest; costs less, effects more than any other. The colour produced is most natural. Lockyer's Sulphur is the only English Hair Restorer universally sold.

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

THE proposed line of telegraph from the Cape to Egypt, overland through Africa, is not the new scheme that many seem to think, as it was advocated some ten or twelve years ago by Mr., now Sir, James Sievewright, Minister of Public Works in Cape Colony, who, we observe, is about to visit the Hon. Cecil Rhodes in Cairo. Mr. Sievewright propounded the plan before the coast cables were laid along the East African Coast, under the auspices of Sir John Pender, K.C.M.G., but having regard to the dense forests of the interior and the wild condition of the country, the scheme was not taken up. Telegraph engineers find that in some parts of equatorial Africa the vegetation grows so rapidly that a tract cut through the forest is obliterated in six months. However, all Africa is not of this description, and there is a prospect of the overland line being carried out. In a few months the telegraph wires of the South African Company will have reached the Blantyre Mission, north of the Zambesi, and no doubt will soon be extended to the headwaters of the Nile. "Blacksheesh" may protect the line down the valley of the Nile, until that region comes under British protection.

The hard weather is favourable to the study of frost crystals, and Professor Meldola has drawn attention to the beautiful arborescent patterns sometimes produced by frost on our muddy pavements. Snow and ice crystals, like other crystals, are normally rectangular, but when their free growth is impeded they are sometimes curvilinear. These curving forms, resembling vegetation, such as ferns and mosses, are also seen in the crystalisation of metals from solution under the influence of the electric current, and in the "dendrites" of geology, an example of which is seen in the "moss agate." We may add that the arborescent figures produced by lightning and electric spark are very simiar to these. All these phenomena are connected, in some way not yet understood, with stresses in the ether.

The Hon. R. Russell, in his "Observations on Dew and Frost," just issued from the press of Mr. Stanford, has shown by experiment that dew or hoar frost on the inside of inverted covers, or the underside of ferns and other vegetation, is formed from vapours exhaled from the ground, even in dry weather, and not from those in the ambient air. He is also of opinion that some of the dew formed on grass is exhaled as vapour by the grass itself; hence it is that heather and dry fern, even in summer, are often without dew, although the grass is dewy. With regard to hoar frost, it is always the wind ward side of objects, such as twigs and leaves, which are coated, the crystals being, as it were, built up towards the wind, which seems to act as a "hodman," bringing the neccessary supply of water atoms to make the crystals.

The Harward astronomers have made a large number of observations on Mars during the past year. The relative positions of ninety-two points on the surface of the planet have been determined by the micrometer; over forty-minute black points, provisionally called lakes, have been discovered; the polar compression of the planet has been measured, and proved to be greater than that indicated by theory; many of the canals have been measured; clouds projecting beyond the limb have been estimated as being twenty miles high; two large dark-blue areas have been detected; and some portions have been observed to undergo gradual changes.

The canals of Mars are now a subject of discussion in astronomical circles, and among other theories advanced is that of M. Stanislas Meunier, who attributes them to the atmosphere of the planet. He takes a polished metallic surface, and traces on it a series of spots and lines representing those on the surface of Mars. He then illuminates the figures by sunlight, and looks at them through a piece of fine transparent muslin, when all the lines are seen to be doubled. By simply undulating the muslin the double lines are no longer exactly parallel, and they have a nebulous aspect, both of which traits were observed on Mars by Schiaparelli.

There is no doubt that some of the most brilliant planets, such as Venus and Jupiter, are capable of casting distinct shadows, as may be seen any fine evening in the tropics. Not long ago M. L. Guiot observed that Jupiter threw a distinct shadow of his watch upon a wall, and that he was able to read a newspaper by the light. M. M. Moye also finds that Mars is able to cast a shadow, but a much fainter one than Jupiter. He was also able to count the number of words in a newspaper placed in the light of the planet entering by a window; but he could not read them.

Major-General Drayson, R. E., in his works, "Thirty Thousand Years of the Earth's Past History," and "Untrodden Ground in Astronomy and Geology," has shown that the glacial period lasted about 20,000 years, and ended some 6,000 years ago, a conclusion which, although arrived at by astronomy, is in harmony with the results of geology. Glacial periods occur at regular intervals according to General Drayson, and are due to what he calls the "second rotation" of the earth, that is to say, a swaying of the axis of revolution, which causes the celestial pole to describe a circle round an imaginary point. The precession of the equinoxes is due to this second rotation, which some 13,500 years before Christ extended the Arctic and Antarctic circles 12deg. nearer to the equator, and the tropics 12deg. nearer to each pole. The glacial period was then at its height. In the year 2295 A.D. or 403 years from now, the difference between summer and winter temperature will be least, and from that time forward, the difference will increase until about the year 8390 A.D., when the earth will enter on another glacial period, which will reach its maximum about the year 18,136 A.D., which is perhaps far enough to look forward to.

The "second rotation" of the globe, on which General Drayson bases his conclusion is, of course, a well-known astronomical fact, but it has hitherto been supposed to take place in 25,000 years, and to be attended by little or no variation in the extent of the arctic and tropical regions. General Drayson, however, has calculated that the real period is 31,682 years, during which the arctic and tropical regions vary a great deal.

An American scientic journal is responsible for the following:—Platinum can now be drawn into wire strands so fine that twenty-seven twisted together can be inserted into the hollow of a hair. Assuming the truth of the statement, the method is probably that of Wollaston, who enclosed a fine platinum wire in a silver tube, and drew the tube out to a great length by means of a die. The silver was then dissolved away by means of acid, leaving the platinum core as an almost invisible wire, fine as a spider's web. As Wollaston's wire is now very scarce, the news from America may be interesting to scientists.

A liquid animal glue, which is always ready for use and keeps for any length of time, is thus prepared by Herr Erich Brand. Dissolve 60 kilogrammes of borax in 100 kilogrammes of water, adding to the solution when boiling four kilogrammes of 90 per cent. calcined potash, and then adding this mixture while boiling to 1,450 kilogrammes of hot glue liquor having a density of 12deg. Baume.

In England there are about 12,000 species of insects, and it is perhaps not to be expected that the ultimate total, when all the smallest species have been collected and studied as assiduously as the larger ones, will exceed this estimate by more than a few hundred, or at most one or two thousand. But with foreign countries it is very different; and I must confess that I was surprised, when I lately received a fine new species of Phasmida from Madagascar, to find that barely half-a-dozen species had yet been recorded from that island. If this is the state of our knowledge of such insects as Phasmida, how imperfect must it be of the smaller species of Coleoptera, Hymenoptera, Diptera, &c., many of which are of almost microscopic dimensions! Many insects are so local and so closely connected with plants which disappear before civilisation, that the same fate of extermination which has fallen on so many of the larger animals during the last century cannot but fall heavily upon these also. It is not too much to say that it is highly probable that a large proportion of the insects at present existing in the world will become extinct before their existence is even known to scientific men.

At a meeting of the Anthropological Society, in Berlin, Lieutenant Morgen has reported that his assistants, at a place twenty-five days' march from the coast of Cameron, shot a gorilla of such a size that the measurement across its chest was 70 inches, and its shoulders were as wide as those of three men united. The creature had to be dragged to the station by the united strength of sixteen men, so heavy was it. Hitherto no gorilla has been seen by Europeans beyond the first degree north latitude.

The question of a varnish suitable for railway carriages that have to endure extremes of heat and cold has for a long time been a burning one with Indian locomotive and carriage superintendents and during the past twelve months some exhaustive trials of varnishes, sent out by the India Office, have been made on the N.-W. Railway than which no railway in India is better suited for the purpose. No report has been officially made public as to the result of the trials, but Messrs. Wilkinson, Heywood, and Clark, who have a depot in Bombay, are said to have furnished a varnish of excellent quality, and a gentleman who inspected a first-class carriage done with it, after it had been on upwards of a year, states that the surface was as good as new.

TO CURE SKIN DISEASES.—Sulpholine Lotion quickly drives away Eruptions, Pimples, Blotches Redness, Eczema, Acne, Disfigurements, Roughness and Scurf, &c., leaving a clear, spotless Skin and beautiful Complexion. Sulpholine is a necessity for the Skin, especially in hot climates. Made in London. Sold everywhere in one Shilling Bottles.

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CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

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Physician to the Hospital for Diseases of the Throat and Chest, London.
"I have long been aware of the great reputation enjoyed by the LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL introduced into medical practice by Dr. DE JONGH, and have recommended it with entire confidence. I have no hesitation in stating myopinion, that it possesses all the qualities of a good and efficacious medicine. Its taste is by no means disagreeable, and might even be called pleasant. I have found Dr. DE JONGH'S OIL very useful in cases of Chronic Cough, and especially in Laryngeal Disease complicated with Consumption."

DR. SAUNDERS, C.B.
Late Deputy-Inspector-General Army Hospitals, Superintendent London Medical Mission.
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This is a valuable combination of two powerful restoratives. As a *nutrient tonic* it gives power to the brain and spinal cord, imparts tone to the digestive organs increases functional activity and improves the condition of the whole system. " is largely employed in India during convalescent stages of intermittent and remittent fevers. It is an excellent remedy for *Malaise* induced by the climate, and is a good prophylactic against *Malaria*.

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For a similar combination with Iron, see No. 9.

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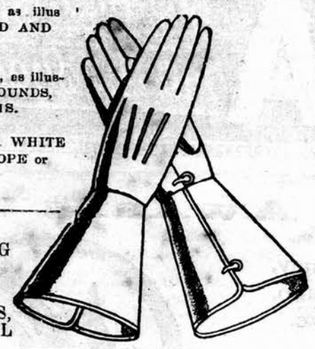

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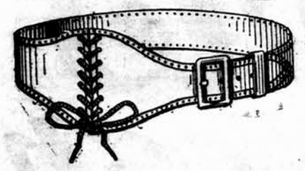

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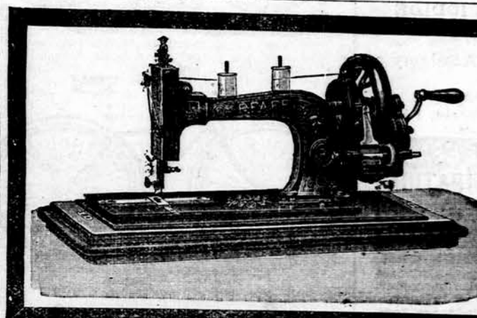

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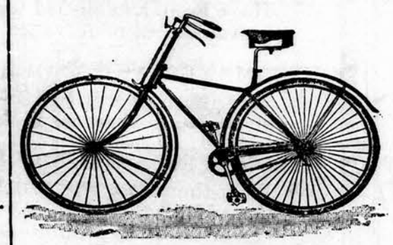

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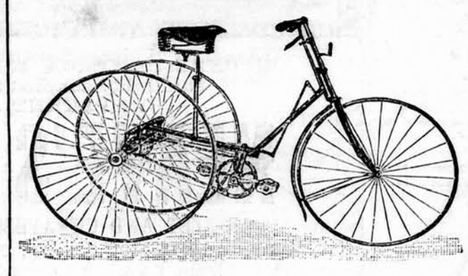

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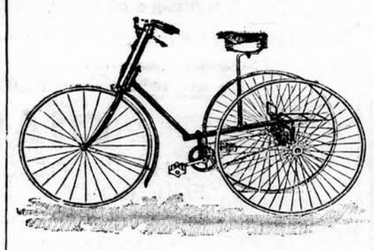

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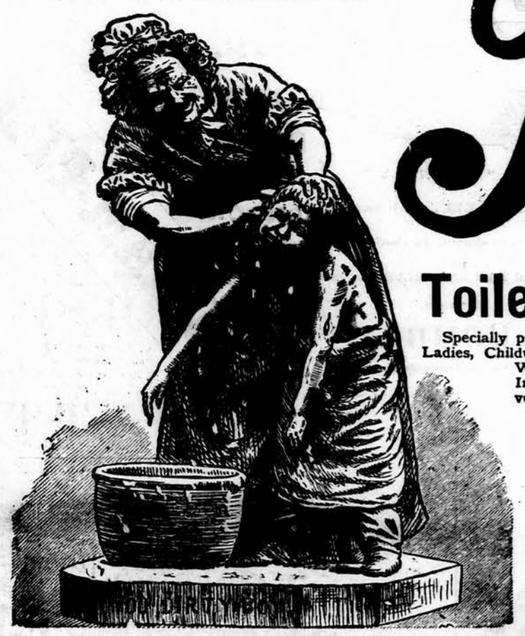

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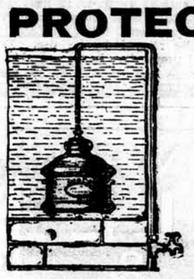

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